COORG BUDGETS

FOR

1884-85.

COOR[illegible] PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

No. 166

From The Secretary to the Chief Commr.,
Coorg.

To The [illegible]

Dated 11th
Dispatched } April 1881
Received

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT

3. In the above Estimate, increase to the Lower Subordinate Establishment was also applied for but as it was not sanctioned, Special Establishment as in the preceding year has been provided in the Incorporated Local Fund Budget and only as much as will make up the grant to 25% on outlay on Works and Repairs is solicited from the Imperial Government the Income on the grant for Establishment is reduced from Rs 7000 to Rs 5,500 which has been allotted for completing the Cutcheries at Mandapeta, Amalapuram and Tuni. Executed and Impress no good progress can be expected not having been made during 1883/84 on these works.

Rajahmundry
The 31st March 1884

Executive Engineer

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office,
Public Works Department,
Dated, 19th April 1884.

No. 460—166.

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
Public Works Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Sir,

I am directed to forward 35 copies of each of the final issues of the Imperial and incorporated Local Fund Budget Estimates of the Coorg Province for 1884-85.

2. In para 2 of the Government of India No. 82 A. G dated 10-3-84, it was remarked that the increase to the executive establishment having been disallowed, the grant for establishment has been reduced by Rs. 9,000.

3. In the proposals submitted in this office No. $\frac{401}{1387}$ dated 26-11-83, an Assistant Engineer was applied for for the charge of the Siddapur Bridge until its completion, but as this was not sanctioned, provision for a Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, as in the previous year has been made.

4. In the above letter, increase to the Lower Subordinate Establishment was also applied for but as it was not sanctioned, Special Establishment as in the previous year has been provided in the Incorporated Local Fund Budget and only so much as will make up the grant to 25% on outlay on works and repairs is debited from the Imperial.

5. Consequently, the savings on the grant for Establishment is reduced from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 5,500, which has been alloted for completing the cutcherries at Ponampet, Amutte, Gonicopal and Napoeole as good progress as anticipated not having been made during 1883-84 on these works.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. LeMessurier, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg,
D. P. W.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Works Department,
Dated, Bangalore 27th December 1883.

No. 435—1450.

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
Public Works Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward the Budget for other services for the year 1884-85.

2. In the Schedule of demands, submitted under this office No. 347/1175, dated 11th October 1883, Rs. 2,10,800, was proposed as the requirements for 1884—85, and sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 1,75,000, being less than the grant for 1883—84 by Rs. 25,000.

3. Under Civil Buildings Rs. 10,000 is provided for completing the Nad Cutcherries at Gonicopal and Ammatti, and constructing new ones at Basgur, Bagamangala, Kadieth Nad and Sampagee.

4. The establishment portion of the Budget has been framed in accordance with the proposals for increase of establishment submitted for sanction to the Government of India under this office Nos. 401/1337 and 402/1338, dated 26th November 1883.

5. The total charges under this head amount to Rs. 50,750; of this Rs. 10,250 is proposed to be debited to the Incorporated Local Fund Budget.

6. As the Siddapur Bridge project is likely to be completed early in 1884—85, it is very desirable that the projects of bridging the Hutty and the Madapur Rivers, in the Mercara Kodlipett Road should be at once entered upon. The Chief Commissioner hopes that an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 may be sanctioned for the purpose.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. LEMESSURIER, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg,
D. P. W.

FINAL ISSUE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

OF

OTHER SERVICES

IN

COORG PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR

1884—85.

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office,
Public Works Department,
Bangalore, 27th December 1883.

A. LeMessurier, Lt-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Coorg,
D. P. W.

IMPERIAL | **COORG PROVINCE.**

OTHER SERVICES.

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„ II.— Do do Repairs	... Nil.
„ III.— Do do Establishment	5
„ IV.— Do do Tools and Plant	Nil.
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IPERIAL
HER SERVICES.

COORG PROVINCE.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Budget Estimate of Revenue of the P. W. D. from Other vices in Coorg for the year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

	Budget Estimate 1884-85.	Revised Estimate 1883-84.	Budget Estimate 1883-84.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department	900	1,450	900	695
Civil Department	..	..	..	..
Total..	900	1,450	900	695

CHARGES.

Abstract of the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Public Works Department on Other Services in Coorg for the year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

	Reference to detailed Estimate.	Budget Estimate 1884-85.	Revised Estimate 1883-84	Budget Estimate 1883-84.	Actuals.
	Page.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Civil Buildings — In progress	3	~~19,500~~ 16360	17,700	17,700	—631
Civil Buildings — Not commenced.					
Civil Buildings — Repairs		5,000	3,400	4,000	2,113
Original Works.					
Communications — In progress		~~67,500~~ 19000	88,600	88,600	61,564
Communications — Not commenced					
Communications — Repairs		~~45,000~~ 47,000	46,200	46,600	48,514
Original Works.					
Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Agricultural) — In progress	..	..	..	1,000	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Agricultural) — Not commenced	..	..	..	1,000	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Agricultural) — Repairs	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment — Regular		~~35,000~~ 33500	38,100	38,100	28,941
Establishment — Special	..	..	..	..	..
Tools and Plant	6	3,000	6,000	3,000	1,465
Suspense Accounts	..	..	..	..	373
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	..	36
Total..		1,75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,42,375
Original Works.					
Grand Total.. In progress		87,000	1,05,300	1,07,300	60,933
Grand Total.. Not commenced					
Grand Total.. Repairs		50,000	50,600	51,600	50,627
Grand Total.. Establishment		35,000	38,100	38,100	28,941
Grand Total.. Tools and Plant		3,000	6,000	3,000	1,165
Grand Total.. Profit and Loss		..	..	..	36
Grand Total.. Suspense Accounts		..	..	..	373
Total..		1,75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,42,375

IMPERIAL

OTHER SERVICES. **COORG PROVINC**

Abstract of the Charges to be incurred by the Public Works Department from Imperia Local Funds & Contribution in both India and England.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.								Revised Estimate for 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Actuals 1882-83.
	Original Works.			Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Accounts.	Total.			
	In progress.	Not commenced.	Total.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision from Imperial Funds.											
In India.....	76,420	10,580	87,000	50,000	35,000	3,000	..	1,75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,42,37
In England.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	76,420	10,580	87,000	50,000	35,000	3,000	..	1,75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,42,37
Provision from Local Funds.											
In India.....	..	..	..	9,075	..	..	..	9,075	9,075	9,075	..
Provision from Contribution.											
In India.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total..	76,420	10,580	87,000	59,075	35,000	3,000	..	1,84,075	2,09,075	2,09,075	1,42,375

Statement shewing the work on which the outlay in England alone provided for is to be incurred.

	Budget Estimate 1884-85.						Revised Estimate 1883-84.	Budget Estimate 1883-84.	Actuals 1882-83.
	Original Works.			Tools and Plants.	Suspense accounts.	Total.			
	In progress.	Notcommenced.	Total.						
Nil.		Nil.							

IMPERIAL

COORG PROVINCE.

OTHER SERVICES.

PART I.

Detail of the Budget Estimate for Original Works for the year 1884-85.

Heads of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay. Actuals to end of 1882-83.	Outlay. Probable during 1883-84.	Grant 1884-85. Works in progress.	Grant 1884-85. Works not commenced.	Grant 1884-85. Total.	Item No.	Remarks and References.
				Civil Buildings.								
Land Revenue Buildings	Coorg Division.	Padinalknad	1	Constructing Taluq and Nad Cutcherry at Napokola	B. 6,855	..	4,060	2,825	..	2,825	1	Chief Commissioners No. 187/64 of 18-2-84
		Ammatty	2	Constructing Nad Cutcherry at Ammatti	B. 3,203	..	1,486	1,717	..	1,717	2	Chief Commissioners No. 394/67 of 20-2-84
		Gonicopal	3	Constructing Nad Cutcherry at Gonicopal	B. 2,591	..	297	~~2,294~~ 1544	..	~~2,294~~ 1544	3	Chief Commissioners No. 194/67 of 19-2-84
		Ponampett	4	Constructing Taluq and Nad Cutcherry at Ponampett	B. 5,160	..	576	~~4,584~~ 1934	..	~~4,584~~ 1934	4	Chief Commissioners No. 187/64 of 18-2-84.
		Basgur	5	Constructing Nad Cutcherry for Hutgutnad	B. ..	..	..	..	500	500		
		Sampaje	6	Constructing Nad Cutcherry for Sanpajenad	B. ..	..	..	..	~~2,500~~ 1000	~~2,500~~ 1000	5	
Minor Works				Grant for Minor Works	..	..	..	..	~~2,500~~	~~2,500~~	6	vide G. of India Fin. 7 A cus 29/12/83
				Total Civil Buildings	..	..	..	1880 160	..	3,080		from earlier grant saved 4 81 for do.
								600	..	19,500		
Minor Works				Agricultural Grant for Minor works	..	..	..	..	..	..		

PART I.—*(Concluded.)*

Heads of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay. Actuals to end of 1882-83.	Outlay. Probable during 1883-84.	Grant 1884-85. Works in progress.	Grant 1884-85. Works not commenced.	Grant 1884-85. Total.	Item No.	Remarks and References.
				Communications.								
District road not raised	Coorg Division.	Bangalore-Cannanore Road ..	7	Opening out a road from Virajpett to Periapatna Road 21 miles A ..	2,93,369	1,98,992	20,000	21,000	...	21,000	7	Revised Estimate sanctioned in Govt. of India No. 276 C., dated 29th August 1881.
				P. A..	1,082							
Do not metalled.		Do. ..	8	Opening out a 1st class road from Mercara to Siddapur 18 miles A. ..	2,03,229	1,60,250	17,600	20000 ~~18,000~~	...	20000 ~~18,000~~	8	Revised Estimate sanctioned in Govt. of India No. 276 C., dated 29th August 1881.
			9	Constructing a bridge over the Cauvery A. ..	1,08,598	30,724	50,000	46000 ~~26,000~~	...	46000 ~~26,000~~	9	Sanctioned in Govt. of India No. 62 C, dated 30th January 1884.
				Grant for Minor Works ..	..	..	..	..	...	2,500		
				Total Communications..	..	..	..	..	...	67,500		
				Total Original Works..	..	..	..	..	...	87,000		

IMPERIAL. **COORG PROVINCE.**

OTHER SERVICES. PART III.

Detail of Budget Estimate for Establishment for 1884-85.

Number. 1883-84.	Number. 1884-85.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate 1884-85. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Revised Estimate 1883-84 charges per annum.
		DIRECTION.					
		Contribution for Superintending Engineer and Office Establishment ..	..	..	5,250	5,250	5,975
		Total Direction..	..	..	..	5,250	5,975
		CONSTRUCTION.					
		Engineer Establishment.					
1	1	Executive Engineer 4th Grade ..	550	550	6,600	... 6,600	.. 6,600
		Upper Subordinate Establishment.					
1	1	Sub-Engineer 3rd Grade ..	25	250	..	..	..
0	1	Supervisor 1st do ..	200	200	..	...	..
2	1	Supervisor 2nd do ...	150	150	..	..	..
		Sub-Division allowances for 2 Subordinates ...	..	60	..	...	..
			600	660	7,920	7,920	7,320
		Lower Subordinate Establishment.					
		Sub-Overseers (money limit) ..	..	260	3,120	3,120	3,120
		Petty Establishment.					
0	2	Hospital Assistants ..	50	100	..	...	..
1	1	Storekeeper ...	40	40	..	..	..
4	2	Guard Peons ..	8	16	..	..	...
0	1	Sweeper ..	5	5	..	...	..
			..	161	1,932	1,932	684
		Office Establishment.					
1	1	Accountant 4th Grade ..	121	121	1,452	1,452	1,368
1	1	Draughtsman and Estimator ..	70	70	..	...	..
1	1	Cashier ..	60	60	..	...	..
4	5	Clerks ..	25 to 40	140	..	...	..
0	1	Record-keeper ..	25	25	..	...	..
3	3	Munshies and Mutsuddies ..	15 to 20	50	..	..	..
5	8	Peons ..	8—9	65	..	...	..
			..	410	4,920	4,920	3,288
		Total Salaries...	..	..	...	25,944	22,302
		Travelling allowances...	..	..	...	6,211	6,278
		Contingencies..	..	..	...	500	442
		Total Construction...	..	..	...	32,655	29,100
		ACCOUNTS.					
		Contribution to accounts ...	..	..	...	3,500	3,975
		Grand Total for Establishment...	..	..	...	41,408	39,050

IMPERIAL. **COORG PROVINCE.**

OTHER SERVICES.

Abstract of foregoing charges for Establishment.

Heads.	Salaries.	Travelling allowances	Contingencies.	Total.	
				1884—85	1883-84—
Direction (contribution)	5,250	..	..	5,250	5,975
Construction	25,944	6,214	500	32,658	29,100
Accounts (contribution)	3,500	..	..	3,500	3,975
Total....	34,694	6,214	500	41,408	39,050
Deduct amount debitable to Incorporated Local Funds				6,408	..
Balance debitable to "Imperial other services"				35,000	..

5250
3500
8750

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of the Grants for 1884-85 for Other Services arranged by Departments and Departmental Heads.

	Original works.		Repairs.	Total Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total 1884-85.	Revised estimate 1883-84.
	In progress	Not commenced.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.								
Jails								
Land Revenue buildings ..								
Public Works buildings ..	11,420	8,080	5,000	..				
Miscellaneous or General buildings								
Educational								
Total....	11,420	8,080	5,000	24,500				
Agricultural	..	..	..	...				
Communications.					35,000	3,000	..	...
Metalled and Bridged roads ..	..	2,500	45,000	..				
Raised and Bridged and not metalled roads	..	..	..	...				
District Roads not raised ..	47,000	..	...	..				
Do not metalled ..	18,000	.	...	...				
	65,000	2,500	45,000	1,12,500				
Total....	76,420	10,580	50,000	1,37,000	35,000	3,000	1,75,000	2,00,000

APPENDIX B.

List of Works (or Class C Works) omitted from the Budget Estimate for 1884—85, but on which Expenditure may be incurred during the year by Re-appropriation, from (Class B. Works).

Heads of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay.		Grant.			Item No.	Remarks and References.
						Actual to end of 1881—82.	Probable during 1882—83. (Revised Estimate.)	Works in Progress.	Works not commenced.	Total.		
Land Revenue...	Coorg Division.	Yelsavirshime...	10	Constructing a Taluk Cutchery at Yelsavirshime ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
		Bagamungala...	11	Do Nad Cutcherry at Tamunad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
		Kadiathnad ...	12	Do Kodiathnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
				Communications.								
District roads not metalled.		Bangalore Cannanore Road.	13	Opening out South Coorg road via Kiggatnad to the Wynaad Frontier ...	10,340	10,785	...	...	...	...	13	The line has been traced, surveyed and opened as a cart track.

Imperial **Coorg Province.**

OTHER SERVICES.

APPENDIX C.

Distribution of the Provisions for Establishment for 1884-85.

Circles and Divisions.	Inspector General or Chief Engineer.		Superintending Engineer.		Executive Engineer.		Assistant Engineer.		Engineer Apprentices.		Upper Subordinates.		Lower Subordinates.		Petty Establishment.		Accountants.		Office Establishment.	Temporary Establishment.	Contribution.	Total Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	Establishment of the late Barrack Department.	Grand Total Establishment.	Grants for the year excluding Establishment.		
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.										Original Works and Repairs.	Supply and Repairs of Barrack furniture.	Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,250	5,250	0	0	5,250	0	5,250			
Constuction...	0	0	0	0	1	6,600	0	0	0	0	3	7,920	0	3,120	0	1,932	1	1,452	4,920	0	0	25,944	6,214	500	32,658	0	32,658	1,37,000	0	1,37,000
Accounts ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	3,500			
Total.....	0	0	0	0	1	6,600	0	0	0	0	3	7,920	0	3,120	0	1,932	1	1,452	4,920	0	8,750	34,694	6,214	500	41,408	0	41,408			

Deduct Contribution	6,408
Balance debitable to "Imperial other Services"...	35,000

Contr 9,175

APPE

Receipts. *Estimated amount of Receipts and charges of other Public Work*

ACCOUNTS.	Amount.			Budget Estimate.			Revised Estimate	
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A
TO BALANCE—								
Cash in Departmental Treasuries ...				2,000	0	0	1,831	0
Cash in hands of Civil Officers ...								
TO CIVIL DEPARTMENT—								
II.—Remittances from Civil to P. W. Department—								
Cheques of P. W. Officers				2,32,907	0	0	2,39,774	0
III.—Items Adjustable by Civil Department—								
Excluded Local Fund Receipts ..								
Subscriptions to Service Funds ...				425	0	0	468	0
Subscriptions to General Family Pension Fund								
Subscriptions to Hindu Annuity Fund...								
Gain by Exchange								
Miscellaneous								
IV.—Items Adjustable by P. W. Department—								
Payments for land for Public Works ...								
Supplies from Forest Department ..				382	0	0	352	0
Transfers Miscellaneous								
TO GUARANTEED RAILWAYS (AS PER SCHEDULE)								
TO CENTRAL ADJUSTING ACCOUNT ...								
TO TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (AS PER SCHEDULE A)								
TO TRANSFERS OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT—								
Divisional								
Buildings and Roads... } As per Schedule A— ...				150	0	0	100	0
Irrigation ... }								
State Railways ... }								
TO LONDON ACCOUNT (AS PER SCHEDULE B)—								
Stores								
Miscellaneous								
TO INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND RECEIPTS								
TO PROVINCIAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ..								
TO IMPERIAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—								
Military Works								
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services ...				900	0	0	1,450	0
TO SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS (not Affecting the Budget Grant)—								
Deposits				1,017	0	0	1,250	0
Tuccavee Advances								
Barrack Supplies								
Famine Relief Works								
Grand Total				2,37,981	0	0	2,45,232	0

DIX D.

P. W. D. in Coorg as for the years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85. **Charges.**

ACCOUNTS.	Amount.			Budget Estimate.			Revised Estimate.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
BY CIVIL DEPARTMENT—									
I.—REMITTANCES TO CIVIL FROM P. W. DEPARTMENT—									
Payments in to Treasuries by Officers of the P. W. Department				4,462	0	0	5,750	0	0
III.—ITEMS ADJUSTABLE BY CIVIL DEPARTMENT—									
Excluded Local Fund Expenditure ...									
Expenditure against Local Loans ..									
Famine Relief..									
Supplies to Forest Department ...									
Miscellaneous				2,000	0	0	2,090	0	
IV.—ITEMS ADJUSTABLE BY P.W. DEPARTMENT—									
Other P. W. Revenue realized in Civil Department...									
Miscellaneous Receipts of P. W. realized in Civil Department									
Contributions in aid of Public Works ...									
Transfers Miscellaneous									
BY GUARANTEED RAILWAYS (AS PER SCAEDULE)									
BY CENTRL ADJUSTING ACCOUNT ...									
BY TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (AS PER SCHEDURE D)									
BY TRANSFERS OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT—									
Divisional									
Buildings and Roads, Irrigation ..., State Railways .. } as per Schedule D. ...				643	0	0	500	0	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...									
BY INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND EXPENDITURE (AS PER SCHEDULE F)..				51,880	0	0	33,000	0	0
BY EXPENDITURE AGAINST PROVINCIAL BUDGET GRANT DO.)									
BY EXPENDITURE AGAINST IMPERIAL BUDGUT GRANT (AS PER SCHECULE G)—									
Military Works									
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services ...				1 75,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
BY SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS (NOT AFFECTING BUDGET GRANT)—									
Deposits				2,196	0	0	1,192	0	0
Tuccavee Advances									
Barrack Supplies...									
Famine Relief Works									
TOTAL CHARGES									
BY BALANCE—									
Cash in Departmental Treasuries ..				1,800	0	0	2,000	0	0
Cash in hands of Civil Officers ...									
GRAND TOTAL... ...				2,37,981	0	0	2,45,232	0	0

D. C. GORDON,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Madras and Coorg.

COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Percentage which Establishment charges bear to outlay on Works for 1882—83, 1883—84 and 1884—85, as per Government of India No. 381, A. G., dated 30th November 1882.

Service.	Class.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total Outlay.	Establishment.	Percentage on Outlay.
	Actuals of 1882—83.					
Imperial.	Military	16	724	740	217	
	Civil Buildings	—631	2,113	1,482	28,941	
	Communications	61,564	48,514	1,10,078		
				1,12,300	29,158	25·96
	Budget Estimate for 1883—84.					
Imperial.	Military	....	....	....	....	
	Civil Buildings	17,700	4,000	21,700	38,100	
	Communications	88,600	46,600	1,35,200		
	Agricultural	1,000	1,000	2,000		
				1,58,900	38,100	23·98
	Budget Estimate for 1884—85.					
Imperial.	Military	....	....	....	....	
	Civil Buildings	19,500	5,000	24,500	35,000	
	Communications	66,500	45,000	1,12,500		
	Agricultural	....	....	....	....	
				1,37,000	35,000	25 55

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Works Department.

Dated, Bangalore 27th December 1883.

434—1449.

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
Public Works Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward the Incorporated Local and Budget for 1884-85.

2. The Budget has been prepared for Rs. 51,880 and is in excess of the ...nt for 1883/84 by Rs. 18,880.

3. This estimate for charges is based upon the receipts as shewn below :—

Estimated Receipts for 1883/84	22,370
Probable balance on 31st March 1883, as per Controller's No. 3501/A, dated 9/8/83	37,396
Expected savings from Tolls, Vide Commissioner's No 134, dated 25/8/83	414
Estimated Receipts for 1884/85	24,520
Total...	84,700

Deduct

Probable outlay during 1883/84.....	26,472	
Establishment maintained in the Civil Department during 1883/84.....	3,728	
Do do 1884/85.....	2,620	
		32,820
Balance Budgetted for 1884/85		51,880

4. Under Original Works Rs. 16,965 is provided chiefly for the following important and urgently needed works :—

1. Ammatti Tittimati Road.
2. Improving Fraserpett Siddapur Road.
3. Re-roofing Athur Travellers' Bungalow.
4. Constructing Travellers' Bungalow at Siddapur.
5. Do a Chuttrum at Gonicopal.

5. *Establishment.*—In the previous years special establishment was provided for in the Budget and under sanction of Government of India No. 153 AG, dated 5/2/1878, a certain amount was transferred from the Imperial outlay to make up the charges to 20% under District Funds, if, in any year, the expenditure under establishment fell short of 20% on the outlay on works.

6. It was proposed in this office Nos. 401/1337 and 402/1338, dated 26/11/83, to Government of India for increase of establishment, to transfer the special establishment from the Local to the Imperial List.

7. There being no provision for supervision by the Superintending Engineer and the Ex-Engineer, and for Accounts, Rs. 10,250, has been entered in Part III of the Budget, as debit to establishment, calculated at 25% on outlay on works and repairs.

8. *Tools and Plant.*—Under para. 133, Ch. XV. of the P. W. Code, 1½% of the outlay on works and repairs executed, is charged for the use of the Imperial Tools and Plant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. LEMESSURIER, LT.-COL, R.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg,
D. P. W.

FINAL ISSUE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

OF

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS

IN

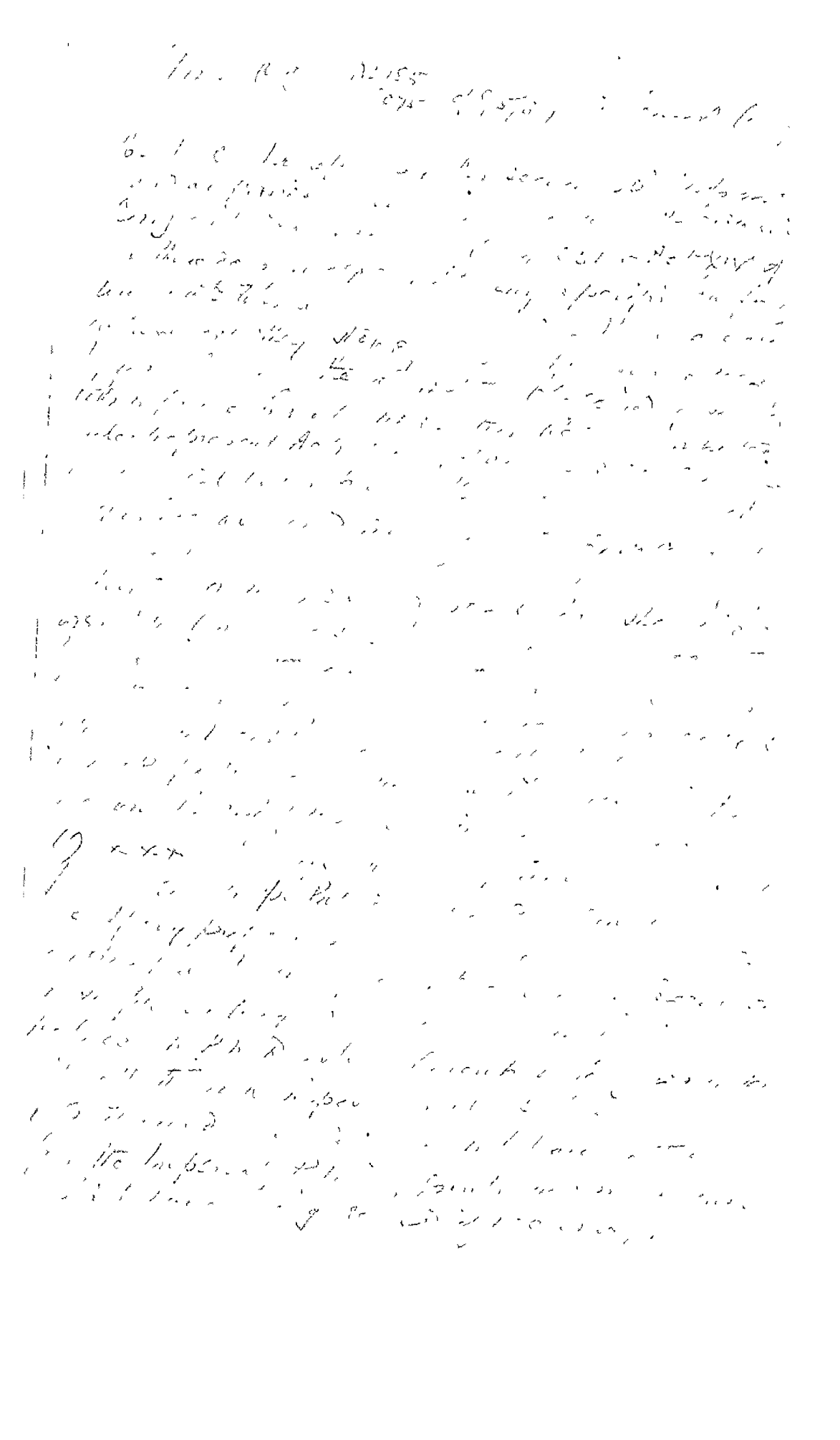
COORG PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR

1884—85.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Works Department,
Bangalore, 27th December 1883.

A. LEMESSURIER, LT-COL., R. E.,
Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Coorg,
D. P. W.



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Abstract of the Budget Estimate of Expenditure		1
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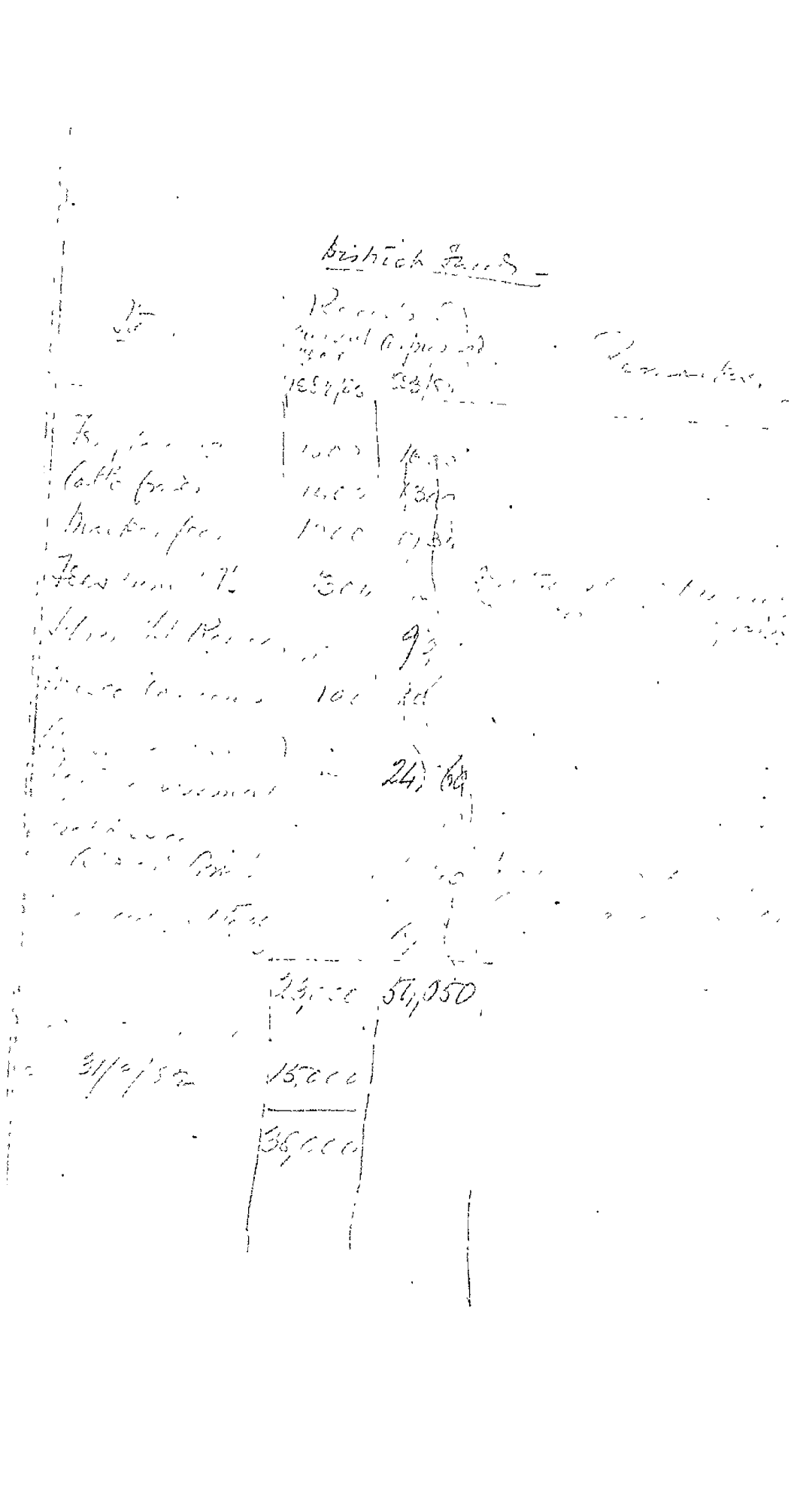
„ IV — Do	for Tools and Plant	5



COORG PROVINCE.

Budget Estimate, Incorporated Local Fund, for 1884-85.

Abstract of Estimated Charges for Public Works for the year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

Classification.	References to Detailed Estimate.	Estimate for—		Total.	
		1884—85.	1883—84.	1884—85.	1883—84.
ORIGINAL WORKS.					
Communications	Part I.	9,200	6,211		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	Do.	7,765	1,000	16,965	7,211
REPAIRS.					
Civil Buildings	Part II.	....	300		
Communications	Do.	23,550	20,925		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	Do.	500	500	24,050	21,725
Establishment	Part III.	10,250	3,864	10,250	3,864
Tools and Plant	Part IV.	615	200	615	200
Total Amount of Estimate	....	....	....	51,880	33,000

Charges to be incurred on Public Works from District Funds as detailed within.

Grant.	1884—85.					1883—84.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	
District Funds ..	16,965	24,050	10,250	615	51,880	33,000

COORG PRONINCE.

PART I.

Detail of Estimate for Original Works for 1884/85.

Executive Division.	PROJECTS. Item No.	Locality.	Description.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure to 31/3/84.	Estimate for 1884/85.	Item No.	Remarks and References.
			Civil Buildings.					
			Nil.					
			Communications.					
Coorg.	1	Yedenalkad and Kiggatnad.	Ammatti Tittimati Road	7,437	11,000	2,000	1	
	2	Hudikerry	Embankment across the Hudikery Swamp	916	416	500	2	
	3	Fraserpet and Siddapoor	Improvements to Fraserpet Siddapoor Road	...	...	1,000	3	
	4	Fraserpet Somwarpet	Deviation of Somwarpet Fraserpet Road at Kurbur.	...	...	500	4	near 22nd mile Mercara Rodtopett
	5	Sanivarsante	Constructing Bridge on Sanivarsante Hulla	...	...	200	5	
	6	Athoor	Re-Roofing Athoor Travellers' Bungalow	...	...	1,000	6	
	7	Siddapoor	Constructing Travellers' Bungalow at Siddapoor	...	...	2,000	7	
	8	Murnad-Nalknad	Bridges on Murnad Nalknad Road	...	...	500	8	
			Reserve	...	..	1,500		
			Total Communication	...	...	9,200		

		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.				
9	Ammitti.....	Constructing a Cart Stand	2,881	2,000	881	9
10	Somvarpet.....	Do do	2,884	...	2,884	10
11	Gonicopal	Do a Chuttrum.....	...	...	2,000	11
12	Siddapur.....	Do a Tank.....	...	...	1,000	12
		Reserve	...	...	1,000	
		Total Miscellaneous Public Improvement.....	...	...	7,765	
		Total Original Works.....	...	...	16,965	

Abstract of Grant proposed for Original Works disbursed from District Funds.

Main Heads.	District Funds.
Civil Buildings	...
Communications	9,200
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7,765
Total.....	16,965

COORG PROVINCE.

PART II.

Detail of Estimate for Repairs for 1884—85.

Particulars.	Estimate for 1884—85.		Estimate for 1883—84.	
	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
Civil Buildings.				
Nil.	....	.....	.....	300
Communications.				
Grant-in-aid towards repairs to approaches Periambady Ghat	5,700		5,700	
Do to approaches Sumpaji Ghat	300		300	
Do to Veerajpet Periyapatam Road 20½ miles	3,075		2,050	
Road from Fraserpet to Siddapur 15 miles	1,000		1,000	
Veerajpet-Bettangal Road 3½ miles	1,000	9575	1,300	
Gonicopal Ponampet Road 3 miles	500		300	
Arculgod Sucklespoor Road 7½ miles	525		525	
Fraserpet Serangal Road 11 miles	1,100		500	
Do Somwarpet Road 16 miles	1,200		1,000	
Ammatty Moornad Road 9 miles	900		450	
Mercara Bagamandla Road 26 miles	1,000		1,000	
Saniyarsante Serangal, Road 15½ miles	1,550		1,200	
Opened out portion Ammatti Tittimatti Road 7 miles	700		500	
Repairs and Improvements to Ferry Boat	1,000		1,000	
Do to Travellers' Bungalows	1,500		1,500	
Total		21,050		18,325
Reserve Grant		2,500		2,600
Total Communication		23,550		20,925
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.				
Reserve Grant for repairing Pounds and Wells	500		500	
Total Miss. Public Improvements		500		500
Grand Total Repairs		24,050		21,725

Abstract of the foregoing charges on repairs, 1884—85.

	1884—85.		1883—84.	
	Repairs.	Reserve.	Repairs.	Reserve.
Civil Buildings	....	....	....	300
Communications	21,050	25,000	18,325	2,600
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	....	500	....	500
Add Reserve Grant	3,000	3,000	3,400	3,400
Total Repairs	24,050	....	21,725	....

COORG PROVINCE.

PART III.

Detail for Establishment for 1884—85.

1883-84.	1884-85.		Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1884—85.			Estimate for 1883-84.
				Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	
		Direction.					
		Moiety of pay of Clerk, employed in the Department P. W. Secretary Office	25	12½	150	150	150
		Total direction...	.....	.....	.....	150	150
		Construction.					
		ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Clerk	25	25	300	....	....
1	1	Mutsaddi	15	15	180	.....	.....
2	2	Peons	8	16	192	672	894
		UPPER SUBORDINATE.					
	1	Overseer 2nd Grade	80	80	960	.....	.....
		Sub-divisional allowance	.....	.....	316	.....	....
		LOWER SUBORDINATE.					
1	1	Sub-Overseer	50	50	600	.....	.....
		Travelling allowance	.....	.....	1,100	3,020	2,820
		Total Construction...	.....	.....	....	3,842	3,864
		Add amount debited from Imperial.	.....	.....	6,408	6,408	....
		Total 25% on outlay on works...	....	.....	.....	10,250	.....

COORG PROVINCE.

PART IV.

Detail of Estimate for Tools and Plant for 1884—85.

Description of Articles.	Estimate for 1884/85.	Estimate for 1883/84.
1½ per cent on outlay on works and repairs, viz., Rs. 41,012	615	200

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Works Department,
Bangalore 24th December 1883.

A. LEMESSURIER, LT-COL., R. E.,
Secy. to the Chief Commr.
of Coorg,
P. W. D.

Old Records.

File No. 40

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Budget

---of the Coorg P.W.D(Imperial) for 1882-83.

Previous References.	Later References.

40

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6-34—30,000

No. 104 A—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

Fort William, March 9, 1883.

Orders on the Coorg Imperial Civil Buildings and Roads Budget-Estimate for 1883-84, and Revised Estimate, 1882-83.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 375 A—G, dated 13th November 1882.

Letters Nos. 3—24, dated 20th December 1882, and 1—19A, dated 6th January 1883, from Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

RESOLUTION.—The following estimates of revenue have been accepted by the Government of India:—

	Actuals, 1881-82.	Budget-Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget-Estimate, 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the Public Works Department .	834	1,100	700	900
In Civil and Military Departments ...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	834	1,100	700	900

EXPENDITURE.

2. The figures submitted are—

	Actuals, 1881-82.	Budget-Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget-Estimate, 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings .. Original Works—In progress ...	20,130	6,000	1,200	2,500
Civil Buildings .. Original Works—Not commenced	1,802	3,000	3,000	4,000
Civil Buildings .. Repairs ...	22,232	9,000	4,200	6,500
Communications ... Original Works—In progress ...	46,993	84,105	83,400	81,000
Communications ... Original Works—Not commenced ...	41,536	40,300	50,000	46,600
Communications ... Repairs ...	88,529	1,24,405	1,33,400	1,27,600
Miscellaneous Public Improvements or Agricultural. Original Works—In progress ...	...	2,500	1,500	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements or Agricultural. Original Works—Not commenced ...	...	...	...	1,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements or Agricultural. Repairs ...	...	2,500	1,500	1,000
Total Works and Repairs ...	1,10,761	1,35,905	1,39,100	1,35,100
Establishment ... Ordinary ...	34,263	36,945	30,800	36,900
Establishment ... Special				
Tools and Plant	2,381	2,150	4,200	3,000
Suspense	—430	...	900	..
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,46,975	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,75,000

3. The Budget-Estimate for 1883-84 has been prepared for the provisional grant of Rs. 1,75,000 sanctioned in the Resolution above read, but on the strong representation of the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India has been pleased to sanction, as a special case, an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 to be distributed in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Civil Buildings	15,200
Communications	7,600
Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Agricultural)... ...	1,000
Establishment	1,200
Total ...	25,000

4. It is observed that in the Budget-Estimate of Establishment, provision has been made for three Upper Subordinates, while the number sanctioned is two only. Explanation is required as to why an additional Upper Subordinate has been provided for.

5. The Revised Estimate represents the existing grant for the year.

6. With these remarks the Budget-Estimate is passed, but it must be distinctly understood that the authorizations herewith given are on no account to be held to warrant expenditure being incurred until detailed estimates have been duly sanctioned by competent authority. The strictest adherence is necessary to the rules in force in regard to the financial regularity of departmental work.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information and guidance, with the request that 30 printed copies of the Budget-Estimate, *as now passed*, may be submitted so as to reach the Government of India on the 1st May 1883.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT

General

To

No. 104 A—G.

Dated March 9, 1883.

Received

Orders on the Coorg Imperial Civil Buildin and Roads Budget-Estimate for 1883-84 a Revised Estimate, 1882-83.

No. 105, P. W. D. Press—9-3-83—65.

1883.

COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

No. 153
From 483

The Secretary to the Chief Commr.,
Coorg.

To The Secretary to the Govt of India
D. P. W.

Dated
Despatched

Enclosure. No.

SUBJECT.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 101, P. W. dated 4th March 1883 and to forward 30 printed copies of the Coorg Budget Estimate for 1883/84 prepared in accordance with the orders therein contained.

2. As regards para 4 of the above Resolution requiring why an additional Upper Sub-ordinate has been

provided for, while
the sanctioned number
is two only, I am desired
to point out that in
the Budget for 1882/83
provision was made
for 3 Upper Subordinates
and in pursuance of
covering letter No 23
dated 9th Jan/82 it
was explained that
the Entire Establishment
was required for the
Supervision of the
Railway Brick Works at Siddapoor.
Sanction was also
accorded in para No
383 C. of 7/10/82 to the
appointment of Mr Taylor
as Superr of the Siddapoor
Brick Works with the
rank and pay of Sub=
Engineer 3d Grade.

Yours
[illegible]
for Secy to Govt

To the Chief Commissioner
for orders

4

Final Issue of the Coorg
Imperial Budget Estimate
for 1883/84 with Draft
for approval.

This should reach
India by 1st May.

Rec'd 5/4.
Draft signed & returned
6/4

Old Records

File No. 41

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Budget

Supply of 35 copies of the final issues of the Coorg P.W.D---------- .

Previous References.	**Later References.**

(47)

S. 97.—Green).

MFP—215S&F—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File 41 of O.R.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No.106 A-G, dated the 15th March 1884 requesting to be furnished with 35 copies of the final issue of the budget estimates of the Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

To

No. 106 A.—G.

Dated March 15, 1884.

Received

Requests to be furnished with 35 copies of the final issues of the Budget-Estimates of the Public Works Department.

No. 508, P. W. D. Press—17-3-84—180.

Regd no 306 of 26/3/84

No. 106 A.--G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

To

THE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM, AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA, AND BILUCHISTAN.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS, SIMLA IMPERIAL CIRCLE.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, LAHORE, AND LUCKNOW.

THE EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, March 15, 1884.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Government of India desires to be furnished in future with 35 copies of the Final Issues of the Budget-Estimates* of the Public Works Department. Ten copies should be addressed to Simla, and the remainder to Calcutta; and they should be despatched so as to reach as early before the 1st of May as possible.

*Imperial Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.
Provincial Services.
Incorporated Local Funds.
Irrigation and Navigation.
Telegraphs.
State Railways.
Guaranteed Railways.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G Walker

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

4/
O. The Chief Commissioner
Coorg.

Old Records

File No. 42 of O.R.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Budget

Procedure to be followed in respect of charges incurred in excess of budget grants.

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. File No.42 of O.R.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.4917 dated the 16th November 1882 regarding procedure to be followed in respect of charges incurred in excess of budget grants.

No. 4017.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 16th November 1882.

READ again—

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 693, dated the 31st May 1876, empowering that Government to sanction petty charges in excess of Budget grants, without reference to the Government of India in each case, and directing that, when the accounts of the year are closed, a consolidated application for such extra grants should be submitted with the Accountant General's appropriation account.

Resolution No. 3372, dated the 15th October 1878, extending to other Local Governments and Administrations the powers conferred on the Government of Bengal in respect of sanctioning petty charges in excess of Budget grants.

Read also the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 3104, dated the 31st October 1881, applying for sanction to the expenditure incurred in 1880-81 in excess of the Budget grants for that year.

Letter to the several Accountants General, except the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 879, dated the 9th May 1882, enquiring why the annual application for sanction to petty charges incurred in excess of Budget grants, prescribed in the orders of 15th October 1878, has not been made for the last three years.

Replies from the Accountants General, as follows:—

From the Comptroller, Central Provinces, No. 616B., dated the 19th May 1882.

" " Assam, No. 3-2706, dated 29th May 1882, and No. 14-5265, dated 18th August 1882.

" Accountant General, Madras, No. 383J.D., dated 30th May 1882.

" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 34C.O., dated 5th June 1882, and No. 7421B., dated 14th August 1882.

" " Bombay, No. 3787B., dated 15th June 1882.

" Comptroller, British Burma, No. 2618, dated 11th September 1882.

" Accountant General, Bengal, No. 674C., dated 30th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the general rule regarding the power of a Local Government to sanction expenditure debitable to an Imperial head is the following:—

A Local Government may sanction expenditure not provided for under an Imperial Major Head, provided the expenditure can be met from savings under *the same Head*.

It cannot sanction expenditure which will cause the provision under an Imperial Major Head to be exceeded, even though such expenditure may be met by savings under *another Major Head*.

This rule was not made applicable to the Public Works Department and the Military Department, and it does not apply to Provincial heads of account.

A Local Government is seldom in a position to say during the currency of the year whether the sanction of additional expenditure of a petty nature will cause the total provision under the Major Head to be exceeded or not, and it was

found in practice that unnecessary correspondence was caused by applications to the Government of India for sanction to trifling increases in excess of provision, and it was ruled that it would be sufficient to apply at the end of the year for sanction to all petty increases in excess of the provision under the Major Head. The statement of such increases was to be sent to the Government of India with the appropriation statement; but the latter statement has now been discontinued, and practically the orders for the submission of the statement of charges in excess of Budget provision have not been carried out.

His Excellency in Council is now pleased to re-affirm the order that the Local Government or Administration concerned shall at once apply to the Government of India for an additional grant when there is reason to suppose that the original grant under any Major Head is likely to be exceeded in any material degree. If the excess is only trifling, application may be made at the end of the year in a consolidated statement. This order applies ~~both~~ to Imperial Major Heads and to heads which ~~are~~ partly Provincial and partly Imperial under other Major Heads.

The application from the Government of the Punjab for sanction to the excess expenditure incurred in 1880-81 is sanctioned.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

R. Hamilton

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

To

THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL AND COMPTROLLERS.

No. 4917.

Dated Simla, 16th November 1882.

Received

Procedure to be followed in respect of charges incurred in excess of Budget grants.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 933 C. F.—16-11-82.—200.

No. 4917.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 16th November 1882.

READ again—

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 693, dated the 31st May 1876, empowering that Government to sanction petty charges in excess of Budget grants, without reference to the Government of India in each case, and directing that, when the accounts of the year are closed, a consolidated application for such extra grants should be submitted with the Accountant General's appropriation account.

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Letter to the several Accountants General, except the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 879, dated the 9th May 1882, enquiring why the annual application for sanction to petty charges incurred in excess of Budget grants, prescribed in the orders of 15th October 1878, has not been made for the last three years.

Replies from the Accountants General, as follows:—

From the Comptroller, Central Provinces, No. 616B., dated the 19th May 1882.

" " Assam, No. 3-2706, dated 29th May 1882, and No. 11-5265, dated 18th August 1882.

" Accountant General, Madras, No. 383J.D., dated 30th May 1882.

" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 34C.O., dated 5th June 1882, and No. 7421B., dated 11th August 1882.

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A Local Government may sanction expenditure not provided for under an Imperial Major Head, provided the expenditure can be met from savings under *the same Head*.

It cannot sanction expenditure which will cause the provision under an Imperial Major Head to be exceeded, even though such expenditure may be met by savings under *another Major Head*.

This rule was not made applicable to the Public Works Department and the Military Department, and it does not apply to Provincial heads of account.

A Local Government is seldom in a position to say during the currency of the year whether the sanction of additional expenditure of a petty nature will cause the total provision under the Major Head to be exceeded or not, and it was

found in practice that unnecessary correspondence was caused by applications to the Government of India for sanction to trifling increases in excess of provision, and it was ruled that it would be sufficient to apply at the end of the year for sanction to all petty increases in excess of the provision under the Major Head. The statement of such increases was to be sent to the Government of India with the appropriation statement; but the latter statement has now been discontinued, and practically the orders for the submission of the statement of charges in excess of Budget provision have not been carried out.

His Excellency in Council is now pleased to re-affirm the order that the Local Government or Administration concerned shall at once apply to the Government of India for an additional grant when there is reason to suppose that the original grant under any Major Head is likely to be exceeded in any material degree. If the excess is only trifling, application may be made at the end of the year in a consolidated statement. This order applies both to Imperial Major Heads and to heads which are partly Provincial and partly Imperial.

The application from the Government of the Punjab for sanction to the excess expenditure incurred in 1880-81 is sanctioned.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

R. E. HAMILTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

To

THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL AND COMPTROLLERS.

No. 4917.

Dated Simla, 16th November 1882.

Received

Procedure to be followed in respect of charges incurred in excess of Budget grants.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 833 C. F.—16-11-82.—200.

Old Records.

File No. 43

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Buildings

Estimate for the construction of a taluk cutcherry at Somwarpet.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. File No.43 of O.R.

Endorsement No.114/547, dated the 11th April 1876, from the Assistant Engineer Coorg Division to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch submitting the plan and estimate for the Suwarpett Cutcherry.

Registered 1876

Rec'd 14-4-76

From The Asst. Engineer
Cooby Downs

To The Superintg Engineer
Roads & Buildings Branch

Dated 11th April 1876

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No two.

General No. 114
No. 547 } 1876-77

Submitted.
AWS
20/4/76

Superintending Engineers
No 222 of 5th April 1876.
requesting returns of the
plan and Estimate for
the Downs path &c.
shewn for reference.

I do the honor to
submit the above as
ref.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams — Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S 5.
MGIPC—S1—15SGen' M P — M 1953 —5 34—50 000 Pads

Estimate by Mr Ryan Executive & Asst Engineer Coorg Division of the contract for constructing a Jail at Cutcherry Mercara

References

Chief Engineers No 644 of 22 February 73
Chief Engineers No 2844 of 7th October 73
Assistant Engineers No 73/337 of 8th March 73

Report

A Jail at Cutcherry is urgently required for the Prisoners Subsidiary Jail at Mercara, estimate prepared for the cost building the Structure

Specification

Foundations The foundations to be excavated to the full depth shown on the section & to such lines & Excavated Engineer may determine to be necessary the bottom of the trenches to be made perfectly level and thoroughly

Lining. All the interior portion of the walls between the basement walls to be filled in with brick bats and with the earth excavated from the foundations the sides being built up

narrow and contracted on Layers of 4 or
more Chamber at a time.
The outer walls of the building and those next Brick on
to the outside of the weather to be of best brick
in mortar properly laid in English bond,
The bricks used throughout to be well burned,
well shaped, sound, true and free from all
defects, and to be of some uniform size not less
than 8 inches long by 4 inches wide and 2 inches
thick, the mortar for setting bricks
generally and pointing the walls to be of fine
sharp clean river sand and lime in proportion
of 3 bushels of sand to 1 bushel of lime
and the whole to be well worked up
with fresh water, the joints
of the face work to be well raked out
before they are set and each
day the surfaces of brickwork to be finished
off to the required thickness
to be of the same quality and
described for the masonry work, but
great care must be used in cleaning
down that no unslaked lime finds its
way into the mortar. The last coat of plaster
to be rubbed perfectly smooth, surface
being obtained occasionally during

The principal rafters are to be
well framed
(nothing) The interior and exterior walls to be covered
two coats of whitewash mixed with a
sufficient quantity of size or gum water
(single) To consist of jungle wood (any or the best
of the best quality) free from knots and flaws and all defects
and well seasoned. The work to be in
exact accordance with the drawings and
estimate.
(word) The all arches the voussoir joints shall
be arched truly towards the centre
of the circle of which they form a part
In setting the tiles they are to be well
pressed out and leave the joints thin
(setting) All exposed woodwork including doors
and windows to receive two coats of varnish
(word) Over the rafters Teakwood battens meas-
(more ring 2 inches by 3/4 inch and placed two
les) apart shall be nailed to fix the tiles perfect-
ly and over these mangalore tiles shall be
placed. Before conveying the tiles to the
site every tile shall be examined and
none but perfectly sound and thoroughly
burnt ones shall be placed in the roof.
(ridging) Hip ridge, and valley shall be covered with Mangalore
ridge tiles well pointed

All manner of work to be done
in a workmanlike manner
agreed upon and the said
doors to be constructed according to the
plan therefore to be made from sound
well seasoned Jungle wood Tenny or
Mutty into good serviceable things pro-
-vided with strong hinges bolts locks and bolts
&c. &c.
And further that the rooms to consist of Hamiya
with Impressed clay floored mud walls.

Est. of Estimate of the proposed Lunatic Asylum
Sambalpur

Schedule of work — No. Bricks — C. F. R.

Earthwork

Excavation Rear Wall	1 × 83½ × 3 × 3½	752	
" Side walls	2 × 51½ × 3 × 3½	924	
" Front wall	1 × 68½ × 3 × 3½	617	
" Gate posts	2 × 4 × 4 × 3½	96	
Walls of Compound	2 × 135 × 3 × 3½	630	
Front wall Do	1 × 50½ × 3 × 3½	455	
Cross walls	9 × 33½ × 3 × 3½	1094	
Verandah	1 × 84½ × 2 × 2½	178	
Steps	2 × 3 × 2 ¾	9 × 47/58	
Total Earthwork Cubic Yards		1476	

Brick Work in Basement

Front Subadar's Quarters	3 × 14½ × 14½ × 1½	631	
Subadars Office	1 × 14½ × 19½ × 1½	283	
Subadars Guard	3 × 14½ × 9½ × 1	413	
Remaining Quarters	1 × 47 × 10 × 1½	352	
[illegible]	1 × 47 × 10 × 1½	232	
[illegible]	1 × 47 × 10 × 1½	232	
[illegible]	1 × 46 × 10 × 1½	207	2225
	Total Cubic Yards Brick Work		83

Brick Work

Rear Wall	1 × 83½ × 3 × 3½	752	
Side walls	2 × 51½ × 3 × 3½	924	
Front wall	1 × 68½ × 3 × 3½	617	
Gate posts	2 × 4 × 4 × 3½	96	
Remaining Quarters	1 × 47 × 10 × 1½	352	

Detail Estimate (Continued)

Detail of Work — No of Similar Work — Quantity

Carried Over		2392
Side wall & Inner curb	2 × 35 × 3 × 3	630
Front wall & Inner curb	1 × 30½ × 3 ×	455
" Verandah	1 × 44½ × 2 × 2	178
Steps	2 × 3 × 2 × ¾	9
Back & Rear wall	1 × 82½ × 2 × ½	248
Side walls	2 × 52½ × 2½ ×	315
Front wall	1 × 67½ × 2 × ½	203
Cur[illegible]	[illegible]	2½
Front wall & Inner curb	1 × 49½ × 2 × 1½	149
Side wall & Inner curb	2 × 36 × 2 × 1½	216
" Verandah	1 × 45½ × 1½ × ¾	51
Steps	2 × 3 × 2 × ¾	9
Superstructure Rear wall	1 × 82 × 1½ × 11	1353
" Side walls	2 × 53 × 1½ × 11	1749
Front wall at Mr. W	1 × 64½ × 1½ × 6	603
Do 2nd Floor	2 × 18 × 1½ × 5	270
Inner court side wall	2 × 36½ × 1½ × 11	1205
Inner court Front wall	1 × 49½ × 1½ × 11	801
Gate posts	2 × 2½ × 2½ × 4	88
" Lintels	2 × 2 × 2½ × 5	60
do	2 × 1¼ × 2 × 11	41
Inner Court Wall	1 × 12 × 1 × 1½	18
Face walls over arch	2 × 5 × 2 × 1	20
Total		110
Amount Forward		110

Abstract of quantities (continued)

Brick of work | No | Dimensions | Quantities

Total Brickwork ... 1105 ✓

Duct for Doors 3 ✓ 4½ . 1½ . 2½ ✓ 152 ✓
" 3 ✓ 3½ . 1½ ✓ 7 ✓ 110 ✓
Windows 13 ✓ 4 . 1½ ✓ 3 ✓ 390 ✓
Ventilators 7 ✓ 3' 0" . 1½ ✓ 2 ✓ 24 ✓
Inverted Arch 1 ✓ 117 . 1 . 1½ ✓ 219 ✓ 945 ✓
& under John Bruce in Cement Mortar 10116

Cast Ironwork
Iron windows &c 1 ✓ 137 . 1½ ✓ ¼ ✓ 257 ✓
Total Cast Ironwork in ... 257 ✓

Archwork
Over gateway 1 ✓ 115 ✓ 2 . 2 ✓ ½ . 56 ✓
Total Archwork in Brick ... 56 ✓

Work in Rubble
Outer Engine walls 9 ✓ 13½ . 8 ✓ 3 ✓ 1094 ✓
Inner Engine walls 9 ✓ 14½ . 2 . 3 ✓ 393 ✓
Construction Engine walls 9 ✓ 15 ✓ 13 ✓ 11 . 2228 ✓
Boiler House walls 9 ✓ 15 . 11½ ✓ 3 ✓ 607 ✓
Total ... 4321 ✓

Duct for Doors 3 . 4½ . 1½ . 2½ . 152 ✓
for Doors omitted 1 . 3½ . 1½ . 2 ✓ 3 ✓
in Archwork Counterfort 1 . 20 . 1½ . 1½ ✓ 38 . 227 ✓
Total Brickwork in Engine House &c. 4094

Masonry work (Stone)
Coping to Chimney Shaft 3 ✓ 60 ✓ . . 11 ✓ 1980 ✓
Brought forward ... ✓

Detail Estimate continued

Description	No	Dimensions		Quantities
	£	13	10	
Carried Over				1980
Inside Ambassadors Office	1	70 ×	11 ×	770 ✓
" Treasury, Std records yard	3	50 ×	11 ×	1650 ✓
Terrace Retaining wall	1	66 ×	11 ×	720 ✓
Gate Prisoners	1	63 ×	11 ×	093 ✓
Female Prisoners	1	54 ×	11 ×	594 ✓
" Court yard including Wall	1	119 ×	11 ×	1309 ✓
Both sides steps of Ornamental	6	2X3 31 ×	½ ×	930 ✓
Outside wall all round	1	230 ×	11	2530 ✓
" Basement all round	1	263 ×	1½ ×	395 ✓
for pillars	2	9½ ×	1½ ×	29 ✓
Court Yard	1	87½ ×	1½ ×	131 ✓
Basement front Area Wall & Verandah	1	107 ×	¾ ×	80 ✓
Gables of Entrance to Prisons	2	9 × 15 ×	3 ×	810 ✓
Pillars for gate 1st Kind	2	8½ ×	½ ×	119 ✓
do 2nd Kind	2	6½ ×	6 ×	78 ✓
do 3rd Kind	2	4½ ×	1 ×	9 ✓
Face walls	2	5 ×	1 ×	10 ✓
Over Archway	1	12 ×	1½ ×	18 ✓
½ Face of Arch	1	15 ×	1½ ×	23 ✓
Shed				12
Deduct for Doors	6	4½ ×	½ ×	203 ✓
Small	4	3½ ×	½ ×	98 ✓
Windows	13	4 ×	5 ×	260 ✓
Ventilators	7	3½ ×	2 ×	49 ✓
Total Plastering Square				12

Dep. of Public Works

Dep. of (cont'd)

	No.	Width	Depth		
	2	5	0		
Main water line (cast)	13	3/2"	4½"	13	1
Hydrants "	7	3"	1½"	7	1
Gate	1				
Excavating		Lump			Lump
Tamping		Lump			Lump
Hydrants (Jungluvus)					
Cast Iron Letter Line	122	13	3"	4½"	149
" Iron Letters Short	44	11	3'	4½"	45
Common Letters Short	40	11	3'	2½"	40
Collar Screws	40	11	3'	2½"	40
Hex Nuts Long	6	1½	4¾	6¾"	21
" Jack Nuts	16	11½	3"	4½"	17
Do	16	10	3"	4½"	15
Do	16	8	3"	4½"	12
Do	16	6	3"	4½"	9
Do	16	4	3"	4½"	6
Hex Nuts (short)	2	16	4¾	6¾"	7
Ridge pole	4	9	4'	6"	6
Rafters & Veranda	30	12	3'	4½"	34
Brackets	1	45	8½"	6"	16
Wall plates	"	353	5'	4"	49
Pillars	5	7	10"	9"	20
Sinks to Doors	6	6½	1¼	4"	1
Do	4	5	1¼	3"	1
Ventilators	1	5	1¼	3"	1
Windows	13	5¼	1¼	3"	2
Total Jungluvus Cut					
	2	15	"		
Spun gutter	1	480	2	"	
Composition	1	480	1½		
&c.					

Bar Heaver 21.6	"	2	3	17.61	2 35
Flowing in Channel 6x8	"	4	"	83 1	2 71
Brick in Chimney Cap	"	4	6	1011 6	28.45
Brick in Foundation Cap	"	2	6	409.4	6 40
Flat Arch over Cap	"	5	"	25.7	8 20
" Arch over Cap	"	6	"	56	21
Coloring over Channel Bar	"	6	"	122.74	73 60
Whitewashing Bar	"	8	"	122.74	61
Cornice Cap	"	8	"	65	33
Door Large 4x7 and 5	"			1	50
Door Small 3x6½ each 20	"	"		4	80
Ventilators 3x1½ each 12	"	"		7	84
Gate each 40	"			1	48
Superintendents Fee 25				49.82	1246
Ridging Ft		4		219	55
Dawson Ground Cap		18	"	451	677
Storm Sheet Clay Ft		18		23 21	35 32
Wooden Cap		Lumps			30
Tarring the Ends		"			30
Tenders 3½x4½ each					
Gunpowder		Cyl	6	30 16.80	23 101
Composition		Ft			

Total 7293

Contract 365

Extra 7658

Coorg Chief Commissioners Office
Pub. Wks Dept.

Assistant Engineer Office
Coorg

Sanctioned by the Offg. Chief Commissioner for Rupees (7,658) seven thousand, six hundred and fifty eight only on the 15th February 1876.

Mysore 15th October 76

By Order

Assistant Engineer
in charge of Coorg

Lt. Col. R.E.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Pub. Wks Dept Coorg

(To be carried out by the Asst Engr.)

Recd with Plan
& Memorandum
2/76
Examined & entered in detail
by D/Surveyor Watkins
15/2/76

Mysore P.W.D. Dept.
Coorg Division

Estimate of the
probable expense
for constructing a
Kalooth/Culvert
Samaverpet

Amounting to Rs. 7,658

1/18

Old Records.

File No. 44

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Cantonment

Exemption from Octroi duty of all store, cattle etc brought in for sale to Govt. into ---(s.1)

Nonexemption of civilians residing in ---from the payment of conservancy rates for services rendered by ----establishments(2

Previous References.	Later References.

(44)

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2165S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. P.44 of U.R.

Government of India Home Department endorsement No.45, dated the 17th March 1884 regarding exemption from octroi duty of slaughter - cattle and sheep brought into cantonment and sold to the Commissariat Department.(s.1)

Government of India, Public Works Department resolution No.372 M, dated the 2nd October 1884 regarding non-exemption of civilians residing in cantonments in houses either hired by or the property of Government from the payment of conservancy rates levied for services rendered by cantonment establishments.(s.2)

Cantonments.
Taxation.

It is requested that the above heading, with number and date of this communication, may be quoted in any subsequent correspondence on the subject.

No. 307.
C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March 1884.

To

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
BENGAL.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 7615, dated the 2nd February 1884, enquiring whether, under the rules communicated to local Governments and Administrations with circular letter from the late Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. $\frac{2}{98\text{-}103}$, dated the 22nd December 1875, slaughter-cattle and sheep brought into cantonments and sold to the Commissariat Department are exempted from the payment of octroi.

2. In reply I am to say that the rules in question include sheep and slaughter-cattle purchased by the Commissariat Department within cantonments, and that the tax paid by the dealers should be refunded by the cantonment committee or municipality on a certificate signed by the departmental officer concerned that the animals have become the property of Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) O. R. NEWMARCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Copies of the above and of that to which it is a reply, forwarded to—

The Home Department for information.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in continuation of Military Department No. 49-C, dated 15th January 1884.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in continuation of Military Department No. 49-C, dated 15th January 1884.

The Quartermaster-General in India for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in continuation of Military Department No. 40-C, dated 15th January 1884.

The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

The Accountant-General, Military Department.

By order,

W. J. Birch, *Captain,*

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 7615, dated, Calcutta, 2nd Feb. 1884.

From—Col. J. V. Hunt, c.b., Comsy.-Genl., Bengal.

To—Lieut.-Col. O. R. Newmarch, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 49-C, Cantonments, Taxation, dated 15th January 1884, intimating that clause 174, India Army Circulars of 1882, was not intended to modify the rules of 1875, under which Government stores, including those supplied by contractors or otherwise intended for the use of Government, were exempted from octroi duty, and with reference thereto to solicit the favour of orders as to whether the rules above adverted to are not applicable also to slaughter-cattle and sheep purchased by the department.

2. Slaughter-cattle and sheep are not supplied by contract, but are purchased from dealers, who bring them in from districts specially for sale to the department, and are required to pay octroi on them before entering the municipal boundaries. They consequently include the tax in the rates demanded for the animals, and the local municipality fund is enriched at the expense of Government.

3. I consider that all stores, cattle, &c., supplied by contractors or imported for the use of Government are exempt from octroi duty under the rules laid down in 1875, but as the municipal authorities at some stations think differently, because the animals are not supplied under any specific contract, or are not actually Government property before passing within cantonment boundaries, the orders of Government are solicited as to whether taxes on animals brought in for sale to Government should not be remitted on the certificates of commissariat officers, as is done in the case of tea supplied by contractors.

No 45

Copy forwarded to the Chief Com
missioner of Coorg for information
and guidance

Home Department
Municipalities
Calcutta the 19th March
1884.

By order
[illegible]
Secy to the Govt of India

tobacco, betel leaves and cocoanuts. Articles imported by the Military Authorities are not at present exempted from payment of the Octroi duty in Bangalore. Slaughter cattle and sheep are not subject to Octroi Duty in Bangalore.

As the orders of the Govt. of India contained in H.A.C. Deptt No. 2/102 dated 22nd Decr 1875 were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg with C.G. Pro: No. 7890 dated 21st January 1876, I think the order now received may be communicated to the Commissioner simply for information. The Octroi duty is not now levied in any of the Municipalities in Coorg.

HW 4/4/84

May this be done
HW 5/4

Yes JM

No 37/C14 dated 10/4/84

Copy forwarded to the Comr of Coorg for information

By order
HW
Dy Secretary

4

1884 Mar 1 Govt. of India
MAR
BANGALORE

From.

Home Department.
(Municipalities)

By Regd. 17th March
Regd 24 — —

No. 45

Forwarding copy of correspondence regarding the exemption from Octroi duty of all stores, cattle brought in for sale to Govt. and whether the rules are applicable to Slaughter cattle and sheep

Dated 1/4/84

Rect 3/4/84

With reference to the above-mentioned letter, I have respectfully to forward in reference to my No. Dept. Letter No. 157 dated 22nd Novr 75 (herewith put up) which fully explains the questions asked.

The only articles on which Octroi duty is levied in Bangalore

Regd. No. 7992 Vol. 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Miscellaneous.

No. 372M.

Dated Simla, October 2, 1884.

Received

Non-exemption of civilians residing in cantonments in houses either hired by, or the property of Government, from the payment of conservancy rates levied for services rendered by cantonment establishments.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 199 P. W. D.—3-10-84.—300.

5

Pol. No 994

& 15/10/84

No. 372M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
Miscellaneous.

Simla, October 2, 1884.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments, &c., noted in the margin for information.

By order,

R. B. Buckley

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg - Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 926-S.C., dated 17th September 1884.

From—COLONEL G. CHESNEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Military Department.

In reply to your letter No. 2804, dated the 5th July 1884, I am directed to say, for the information of the Governor in Council, that civilians residing in cantonments in houses either hired by or the property of Government, are not exempted from the payment of conservancy rates levied for services rendered to them by cantonment establishments.

Old Records

File No. 46

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1

Subject.

Carolina Paddy

Report on the result of sowings of ----for 1872.

Previous References.	Later References.

(45)

S. 87.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. F.46 of O.R.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg No.132-13,
dated the 31st May 1873 calling for an early report
on the result of the sowings of Carolina Paddy for 1872.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,—Agriculture and Horticulture, No. 3—167, dated Fort Wilham, the 12th April 1872.

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3831—27, dated the 31st October last, I am directed to intimate that one barrel of Carolina rice-seed has been forwarded to the Master Attendant at Calcutta for transmission to you through the Government of Madras, for the purpose of carrying on further experimental cultivation in Coorg.

2. I am at the same time to state that the Governor General in Council will be glad to receive, at the earliest possible date, an accurate and detailed report of the results of the present year's sowings, accompanied by a note shewing what further supplies of the seed, if any, will be required for the next year. I am to add that, in the event of the cultivation proving a success in Coorg, His Excellency in Council hopes that as large a portion of the produce as possible will be saved for seed, so as, firstly, to determine whether the quality deteriorates, and secondly, should this not be the case, to render the Government of India independent of further supplies from America.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, General No. 51—7, dated Nandidroog, 19th April 1872.

In forwarding for your information the accompanying copy of a letter No. 167, dated the 12th instant, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that the cask of Carolina rice-seed, referred to therein, will be forwarded to you on receipt, and to request that the instructions contained in para 2 of the letter may be duly attended to

2. The experiments with this seed must, I am to add, be very carefully watched and fully and accurately reported.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Agriculture Revenue, and Commerce,—Agriculture and Horticulture, No. 178, dated the 22nd May 1873.

Subject.—Results of the Carolina paddy sowings for 1872.

I am directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and request the early submission of the report called for therein.

* No 3—167 dated 12th April 1872

GENERAL No. 132—13, REV. DATED 31ST MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Superintendent of Coorg is requested to furnish an early report on the result of the sowings of Carolina paddy for 1872.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

1873.

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

REVENUE.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COORG.

Dated May 31*st.*

Despatched

Received

Genl No. 132.
Rev. No 13.

Calling for an early report on the result of the sowings of Carolina Paddy for 1872.

Old Records

File No. 47

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Cash payments

Petty articles not exceeding Rs.50/- in value supplied by one Department of Government to another to be paid in cash.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-215)—21-6-34—30,000.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.2737, dated the 29th August 1885 regarding supply of petty articles not exceeding Rs.50/ in value supplied by one Department of Government to another may, at the option of the supplying department, be paid for in cash.

No. 2737.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Rules and General Matters.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 29th August 1885.

READ—

Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1035, dated the 7th June 1870, directing that when a Government Factory charges any Department for work done, the charge should not be recovered in cash; and laying down the procedure to be followed for the adjustment of the charge.

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders contained in the Notification read in the preamble, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to rule that occasional petty supplies not exceeding Rs. 50 in value may, at the option of the supplying department, be paid for in cash.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; the several Local Governments and Administrations; the Comptroller and Auditor General; the several Accountants General and Comptrollers; the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; the Superintendent of Government Printing, and the Director General of the Post Office of India for information.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Old records.

File No. 48

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Casualities

Inclusion in the Returns required for the Secretary of State of all ----by death among European members of the uncovenanted service.

Previous References.	Later References.

(49)

S. 97.— Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)— 21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Public Works Department circular No.1 P.W. dated the 8th April 1883 regarding all casualties by death among European Members of the Uncovenanted Service to be included in the Returns required for the Secretary of State.

22 Share Offices

"For General Distribution."

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, March 8, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, with remark that the orders of Circular No. 30 P W of 31st May 1876 regarding the form of reporting deaths are applicable to deaths of all European Uncovenanted Officers.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India
The Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph
The Director Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph

By order,

C Molloy Offg.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1 Financial, dated 4th January 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In reply to the letter of your Lordship's Government in the Public Works (Railway) Department, No. 122 of the 10th October 1882, I request that, in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 3 of the Despatch of the 28th April 1870, No. 18, in the Revenue and Forest Department, all casualties by death among European members of the Uncovenanted Service may be included in the Returns made to this Office.

2. The reference in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above Despatch to members of the service appointed in England was not intended to limit the Return to such persons, but to illustrate the necessity of a Return for the whole service.

3. I request that you will draw the attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to this matter.

The Chief Commissioner &c
Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

To

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

Dated March 8, 1883

Received

All casualties by death among European Members of the Uncovenanted Service to be included in the Returns required for the Secretary of State.

No 285, P. W. D. Press—9-3-83—1,421

"For General Distribution."

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, March 8, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, with remark that the orders of Circular No. 30 P W of 31st May 1876 regarding the form of reporting deaths are applicable to deaths of all European Uncovenanted Officers.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief Indo European Telegraph.
The Director Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph.

By order,

G. H. D. WALKER.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1 Financial, dated 4th January 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In reply to the letter of your Lordship's Government in the Public Works (Railway) Department, No. 122 of the 10th October 1882, I request that, in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 3 of the Despatch of the 28th April 1870, No. 18, in the Revenue and Forest Department, all casualties by death among European members of the Uncovenanted Service may be included in the Returns made to this Office.

2. The reference in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above Despatch to members of the service appointed in England was not intended to limit the Return to such persons, but to illustrate the necessity of a Return for the whole service.

3. I request that you will draw the attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to this matter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

To

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

Dated March 8, 1883.

Received

All casualties by death among European Members of the Uncovenanted Service to be included in the Returns required for the Secretary of State.

No. 285, P. W. D. Press—9-3-83—1,424.

"For General Distribution."

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, March 8, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, with remark that the orders of Circular No. 30 P W of 31st May 1876 regarding the form of reporting deaths are applicable to deaths of all European Uncovenanted Officers.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph.

By order,

G. H. D. WALKER,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1 Financial, dated 4th January 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In reply to the letter of your Lordship's Government in the Public Works (Railway) Department, No. 122 of the 10th October 1882, I request that, in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 3 of the Despatch of the 28th April 1870, No. 18, in the Revenue and Forest Department, all casualties by death among European members of the Uncovenanted Service may be included in the Returns made to this Office.

2. The reference in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above Despatch to members of the service appointed in England was not intended to limit the Return to such persons, but to illustrate the necessity of a Return for the whole service.

3. I request that you will draw the attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to this matter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

To

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

Dated March 8, 1883.

Received

All casualties by death among European Members of the Uncovenanted Service to be included in the Returns required for the Secretary of State.

No. 285, P. W. D. Press—9-3-83—1,121.

"For General Distribution."

Circular No. 1 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, March 8, 1883.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, with remark that the orders of Circular No. 30 P W of 31st May 1876 regarding the form of reporting deaths are applicable to deaths of all European Uncovenanted Officers.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph
The Director Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph.

By order,

G. H. D. WALKER,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1 Financial, dated 4th January 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In reply to the letter of your Lordship's Government in the Public Works (Railway) Department, No. 122 of the 10th October 1882, I request that, in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 3 of the Despatch of the 28th April 1870, No. 18, in the Revenue and Forest Department, all casualties by death among European members of the Uncovenanted Service may be included in the Returns made to this Office.

2. The reference in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above Despatch to members of the service appointed in England was not intended to limit the Return to such persons, but to illustrate the necessity of a Return for the whole service.

3. I request that you will draw the attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to this matter.

Old Records.

File No. 49

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Chaplain

Government of India's decision thatthose who require a Chaplain's services should either go to him or pay his travelling expenses(s.1)

Procedure for the transfer of ----from one Local Government to another(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Endorsement No.392, dated the 2nd November 1871 from Secretary ~~of~~ ~~State~~ to Government of India, Home Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding copy of resolution No.4546, dated the 23rd October 1871 from the Financial Department ruling that those who require a chaplain's services should either go to him or pay his travelling allowance.

Letter No.179, dated the 21st May 1873 from the Government of India,Home Department -Ecclesiastical) to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg regarding procedure for the transfer of chaplains from one Local Government to another or from a Local administration to a Local Government or from a Local Administration to another Local Administration.

1/2

1891

SN!

From

The Rev. Seychelles Geo. Spencer

Mount Magnet

Cue Co

Dated 2nd
Received 10th } September

No 302

Re. medical requirements
for the Aborigines in the
Murchison District & the
Nurse who is coming to Cue
Recommends Dr Mullins for
appointment & Miss Mc Donald
Approved -

D

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. 6.
MGIPC—S1—158(Genl)MFP—(M-1993)—3-5-31—50,000 Pads.

No. 4546.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

SIMLA, THE 20th OCTOBER 1871.

READ the under-mentioned correspondence regarding a claim preferred by the Reverend A. Horsburgh, Chaplain of Delhi, to travelling allowance for proceeding to Hissar to solemnize a marriage:

Letter from the Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, No 3016, dated the 4th August 1871.

Endorsement to the Home Department, No. 2893, dated the 17th August 1871.

Endorsement from Home Department, No 328, dated the 19th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—As Mr. Horsburgh proceeded to Hissar under orders from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta his claim to travelling allowance is admitted; but the Governor General in Council observes that, in future in such cases, those who require a chaplain's services should either go to him or pay his travelling expenses.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Home Department, the Comptroller General, the Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

To

No. 4516.

Dated Simla, *October* 1871.

Received

SN 2

COORG DEPT. 187 No. 2

From Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India Home Department

Dated 21st March
Received. 1875
Registered. 28 "

No. 1767

Subject.

Regarding the transfer of Chaplains from Local Govt. to another, & from a Local Admn. to that of a Local Govt.

I have the honor to acknowledge

Note for future guidance

18/5

No. 179.

FROM

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Home Dept.
Ecclesiastical.

SIMLA, *the 27 May* 1873.

SIR,

As some diversity of practice appears to exist in regard to the posting of Chaplains, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to request that the following procedure may be adopted for the future.

2. When a Chaplain is to be transferred from one Local Government to another (as from the Punjab to Bengal), the transfer should be carried out under the orders of the Bishop, in conjunction with the Local Government, and will be notified in the local *Gazette* only.

3. If, however, a Chaplain is to be transferred from a Local Administration to a Local Government (say from Oudh to the North-Western Provinces), the Bishop or his Chaplain will address the Government of India, and the Home Department will place the services of the Chaplain at the disposal of the Local Government indicated, notifying the same in the *Gazette of India.* But where the transfer is to be made from a Local Government to an Administration (as from the North-Western Provinces to Oudh), the services of the Chaplain should be placed by the Local Government at the disposal of the Home Department, who will be informed by the Bishop, or his Chaplain, as to the station to which he is to be posted, when this Department will gazette him accordingly, sending a copy of the notification to the Local Administration concerned. When, however, the transfer is between two Local Administrations, all the orders will be issued by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Bishop, and the necessary notification published in the *Gazette of India.*

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. J. Plowden

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Old Records

File No. 50

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1

Subject.

Chief Commissioner

Delegation to Chief Commissioner of powers conferred upon a Local Government by certain Legislation Acts.

Previous References.	Later References.

50

S. 97.— Green).

MFP— 215S& P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Letter No.1672, dated the 11th November 1869, from the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial) to the Chief Commr. of Coorg conveying observations in letter No.497, dated the 8th September 1869 requesting that the powers conferred upon a Local Government by certain Legislative Acts may be delegated to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg under provisions of Act XXXII of 1867.

No 1672

From
Arthur Howell Esquire
Private Secty to the Govt of India

To
The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Fort William the 11th November 1869

Department
Secret

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 497/514 dated 8th September requesting that the powers conferred upon a Local Government by certain Acts of the Legislature may be delegated to you under the provisions of Act XXXII of 1867.

2. In reply I am to forward the accompanying Copy of a Notification delegating to you the powers of a Local Government under certain sections of Act XXV of 1861, and to state that the power conferred by section 38 should only be used in exceptional cases when the necessities of the Criminal work of a district urgently requires the exercise.

I have

3. As regards Act XLV of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code) I am to request that you will specify the Sections under which you think it necessary that the powers of a Local Government should be delegated to you.

4. The question of conferring upon you the powers of a Local Government under Act X of 1862 (of which the greater part has been recently repealed by Act XVIII of 1869) will be referred to the Financial Department for an expression of opinion and the result communicated to you.

5. With regard to Act XIII of 1859, it appears that this Act was extended to the Province of Coorg under a Notification in the Foreign Department No. 110 dated 23rd March 1866, and I am to inquire in what respects it would be conducive to its practical operation to confer upon the Chief Commissioner of Coorg the powers of

of a Local Government seeing that these powers have not as yet been conferred upon similar authorities elsewhere.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

William Howell
Under Secy to the Govt of India

Old Records.

File No. 51

19

Collection No. 6

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Cholera

Committee to enquire into the outbreak of ---. History of -- in India from 1862 to 1881(s.1)

Deputation of Drs.Klein and Heneage Gibbes to investigate the nature, origin and mode of propagation of ---(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.—Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Home Department resolution No.6/160-71, dated the 5th June 1883 communicating the history of cholera in India from 1862 to 1881 prepared by Surgeon Major Bellow; practical measures recommended for the prevention or mitigation of cholera in future years(s.1)

Government of India, Home Department endorsement No.7/264, dated the 3rd September 1884 forwarding copy of Secretary of State's despatch No.108 of 7th August 1884 regarding the deputation of Drs.Klein and Henegge Gibbs to investigate into the nature, origin and mode of propagation of cholera.(s.2).

SN 1

No. 6 160-71.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Sanitary) —under date Simla, the 5th June 1883.

READ the following:—

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary) Nos. 60-68 for September 1881, appointing the following officers to be a Special Committee to enquire into the outbreak of cholera during 1881 in various parts of the Punjab, *viz.*,—

President.

COLONEL C. H. HALL.

Members.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEVENS, Rifle Brigade.
MAJOR KING-HARMAN, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Member and Secretary.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I.

Letter from the Special Committee, dated the 17th January 1883, submitting their report.

RESOLUTION.

THE Committee state in their covering letter that their report consists of three sections—the first containing the record of the investigations made at the several stations visited by them; the second containing the history of cholera in India from 1862 to 1881, prepared by their Secretary, Surgeon-Major Bellew; and the third containing a statement of the practical measures recommended by them for the prevention or mitigation of cholera in future years.

* * * * * * * * * *

3. The History of Cholera in India prepared by the Secretary to the Committee, Surgeon-Major Bellew, is creditable to the industry of that officer, and will be circulated for the information of medical officers in charge of Civil and Military stations. It will be understood that the Government of India does not officially endorse the theories or speculations advanced by Surgeon-Major Bellew. The work is, however, one which cannot fail to be of interest to the medical profession and to Sanitary Officers.

4. In the practical recommendations which form the third section of the report all the members of the Committee concur, and this part of their work will be forwarded to the Military Department for consideration of the special suggestions bearing upon the management of troops and military stations. But the Government of India, in the Home Department is not prepared to advise any departure from the conclusion repeatedly arrived at in past years as to the practical futility of quarantine and sanitary cordons in times of epidemic prevalence of cholera, and cannot recommend any relaxation of the existing rules and orders upon this subject. As regards the Civil population, the Committee are only able to suggest that the Local Governments should continue to carry out, as funds permit, those general measures of sanitary improvement, including especially improvements in the water-supply, drainage and conservancy of cities, stations and villages, to which the attention of the local authorities has of late years constantly been directed.

(1) Letter from the Special Committee dated the 17th January 1883.
(2) History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881.
(3) Recommendations proposed by the Committee for the future prevention of cholera.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the margin be forwarded to the Military Department for consideration with reference to paragraph 4. Also, to the Government of the Punjab for the purpose indicated in paragraph 3.

Also that extract paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of the Resolution, with copies of the History of Cholera in India from 1862 to 1881, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information and for the purpose indicated in paragraph 3.

Madras	Central Provinces
Bombay.	British Burma
Bengal	Assam
North Western Provinces and Oudh	Coorg
	Hyderabad

(True Extract)

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner

of Mysore

Secretary Home Department, Cholera

Inspection Report for Bengal &

Bihar Sanitary Commissioner Punjab.

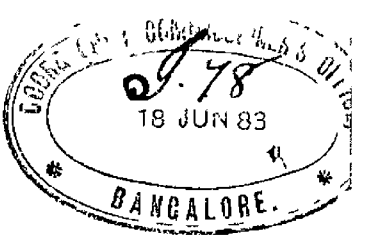
Copies received with Govt

Sanitary Commissioner Bellary letter

No 1283 dt 3/July 83.

11 July 83.

Govt C D Press Simla—No 106 H D—2 6 83—250



From

The Secretary to Govt of India
Home Department
Simla

No. 6 4 P.C.L.
160-71 copies of bo

Dt. 5 June 1883
Read 18—"—

Communicates, with rema
copies of the History of Chod
in India from 1861 to 1881

1. office library
1 Comr. Coorg
1. Cuddapah Mem.

Sent 29.2.84

1 No 1786-C 29.2.84
2 Nos 1787-1788 29.2.84

Copy & Ref Comm
Telegy

Copy with copy of
History of Chod
forwarded is the
Comr. Coorg

Cuddapah Mem.

By order
For Secretary
29.2.84

SN 2

India Office;

London, 7th August 1884.

Statistics and Commerce.
No. 109.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—Paragraph 1. With reference to my telegram dated 19th July 1884, marginally transcribed,* I have to inform Your Excellency that I lately received from Sir J. Fayrer a letter,† an extract of which is enclosed, urging the necessity, in present circumstances, of undertaking a scientific investigation in India into the nature, origin, and mode of propagation of cholera.

* *From Secretary of State to Viceroy.*

"To day's *Times* announces cholera inquiry by "Cuningham. I had already decided to send out "Klein and Gibbes to investigate subject, and to "suggest Cuningham joining. Will start as soon "as possible. Please defer action till their arrival."

† Dated 19th May 1884.

2. This proposal appeared to me of so great importance that I decided to act upon it, and have for the purpose obtained the services of Dr. Klein and of Dr. Heneage Gibbes, gentlemen whose scientific reputation affords ample assurance that they will, in conjunction with such Indian officers as Your Excellency may see fit to associate with them, carry out the desired investigation with success, and that its results will be accepted as of authority and value by the scientific men of Europe generally.

3. I enclose, for Your Excellency's information and guidance, a copy of the letters addressed to Drs. Klein and Heneage Gibbes, and of a memorandum, dated 19th July 1884, by Sir J Fayrer, defining the objects, scope, and method of the proposed investigation, the recommendations contained in which have my general approval, subject to any modifications in the programme which Your Excellency may consider it desirable to make.

4. I request that Your Excellency will be good enough to cause the necessary communications to be addressed to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local Governments without loss of time.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

Dated 19th May 1884.

From—Sir J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., Surgeon-General,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

The subject of the origin, propagation, and diffusion of epidemic cholera has been prominently before the world lately, whilst the doctrine of contagion and diffusion by human agency, especially by ships, has been emphatically promulgated by many high authorities.

Serious attempts were made to attribute the recent epidemic of cholera in Egypt to communication with persons from on board Indian ships or pilgrims from Mecca, but fortunately the careful investigations of Sir W. G. Hunter clearly proved that the disease was of local origin.

Notwithstanding such evidence as this, and the constant experience of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, notwithstanding the careful and elaborate microscopical investigations of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham in India, the doctrine of contagion by a germ conveyed from person

to person is still maintained by many influential authorities on the Continent and here; the former loudly insisting on quarantine, and charging us with conniving at the introduction of cholera into Europe, rather than interfere with our mercantile interests, which are regarded by us as more important than the health of other nations. In this they seem to derive a certain amount of support from the views of those who, accepting the germ theory of the disease, yet declare the inefficacy of quarantine. Our Continental neighbours, with some reason, assert that this may be a reason why quarantine should be made more rigid, not that it should be discontinued altogether.

In face of these objections, the British Government has maintained a restricted system of quarantine with much dignity and firmness, supported in its action by the views of those who, having had much experience of cholera, have felt it their duty to advise the discontinuance of measures more calculated to do evil than good, but unwilling, I presume, in deference to the objections expressed by other nations, to discontinue quarantine altogether. But it appears that a position already difficult is likely to be made more so, and that much mischief is likely to result from the statements, probably in themselves, perfectly true, though misleading in their inferences, which have been recently made as to the discovery of the cholera germ in Calcutta.

That a bacillus in association with cholera has been detected there need be no question, and doubtless many others will ere long be discovered as new methods of staining in research are developed; but that the cause of cholera has been discovered any more than it was before by other microscopists, I believe to be a dangerous and unverified statement, inasmuch as it will tend to emphasize the views of contagion and the importance of quarantine already so much insisted on. It is hardly necessary to remind the Secretary of State in Council that this subject has been most carefully, scientifically and patiently worked out during many years by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, gentlemen who were specially deputed and specially qualified for the inquiry, and that the results of all their investigations were declared to be, in respect of a cholera germ, *nil*.

But it is said, since these gentlemen worked, new methods of microscopic research have been elaborated by which objects hitherto imperceptible may now be seen, and that so the discovery has been made.

Dr. Koch has returned to Germany, has received a public ovation, a large sum of money, and a professional chair, for discovering the cause of cholera in India.

It is not with any intention of undervaluing Dr. Koch's investigations, which are most important, that I refer to them, but I desire to deprecate the immediate acceptance of the conclusion and statement that the cause of cholera has been discovered, and to express my own belief that we are very little nearer, if any, to it than we were before. I am also very anxious to avert the evil consequences that may accrue from the effects of this so-called discovery on our sea traffic and international communication.

I consider the matter so important that I venture to suggest that we, on our part, should conduct an inquiry into the subject in India, and that our Government and our medical officers should be relieved from a reproach which they do not deserve, *viz.*, that of indifference or incapacity in regard to such an inquiry.

Happily we have pathologists and microscopists who are as competent as any one in Germany or elsewhere to carry out such an investigation, and, in view of the important issues concerned, I would most strongly urge the Secretary of State in Council to assent to such an inquiry.

* * * *

Dated India Office, London, 26th July 1884.

From—J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B., Under Secretary of State for India,
To—Dr. E. Klein.

With reference to recent communications made to you through Sir J. Fayrer, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that His Lordship has been pleased to select you, in conjunction with Dr.

Heneage Gibbes, to proceed to India for the purpose of conducting, in co-operation with such officers as the Government of India may see fit to appoint, an investigation into the nature, origin, and mode of propagation of cholera.

You will learn the exact nature and scope of your duties from the accompanying memorandum by Sir J. Fayrer, the recommendations contained in which His Lordship in Council has approved, subject to any modifications in the programme which may be made in India under the authority of the Government.

Lord Kimberley has been pleased to sanction your remuneration and expenses while employed on this duty as stated below :—

(*a*) Honorarium £800, of which sum £150 will be paid to your order before your departure for India, and the balance on the submission of your report.

(*b*) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 400 monthly while in India, to be drawn by monthly bills in arrear on the Treasury of the province where you may happen to be.

(*c*) First class passage by Peninsular and Oriental steamer to and from Bombay. The tickets to Bombay will be obtained by this Office on your communicating the date of your departure.

(*d*) First class fares by railway, steamer, or dâk while in India for necessary travelling, to be drawn by contingent bills in India.

(*e*) The cost of your scientific equipment to be determined by you in consultation with Dr. Gibbes, not exceeding £100. The bills to be submitted as vouchers.

It is understood that you desire to be accompanied by your Assistant, Mr. Lingard. This gentleman will receive a first class passage to and from Bombay, his travelling expenses in India as by (*d*) above, and subsistence allowance while in India at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem.

It is desirable that you should start for Bombay as soon as practicable. On arrival in Bombay, you should report yourself to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

No. 629, dated India Office, London, 26th July 1884.

From—J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B., Under Secretary of State for India,

To—Dr. Heneage Gibbes.

With reference to recent communications made to you through Sir J. Fayrer, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that His Lordship has been pleased to select you, in conjunction with Dr. E. Klein, to proceed to India for the purpose of conducting, in co-operation with such officers as the Government of India may see fit to appoint, an investigation into the nature, origin, and mode of propagation of cholera.

You will learn the exact nature and scope of your duties from the accompanying memorandum by Sir J. Fayrer, the recommendations contained in which His Lordship in Council has approved, subject to any modifications in the programme which may be made in India under the authority of the Government.

Lord Kimberley has been pleased to sanction your remuneration and expenses while employed on this duty as stated below :—

(*a*) Honorarium £500, of which sum £150 will be paid to your order before your departure for India, and the balance on the submission of your report.

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(*c*) First class passage by Peninsular and Oriental steamer to and from Bombay. The tickets to Bombay will be obtained by this Office on your communicating the date of your departure.

(*d*) First class fares by railway, steamer, or dâk while in India for necessary travelling, to be drawn by contingent bills in India.

(*e*) The cost of your scientific equipment to be determined by you in consultation with Dr. Klein, not exceeding £100. The bills to be submitted as vouchers.

It is desirable that you should start for Bombay as soon as practicable. On arrival in Bombay, you should report yourself to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Memorandum by Sir J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., dated 19th July 1884.

I recommend that Drs. Klein and Gibbes, the delegates, be supplied with all reports, papers, and statistics regarding cholera in India now in the India Office.

That the Army Sanitary Commission be invited to offer suggestions as to subjects of inquiry.

That Drs. Klein and Gibbes be required to proceed at their earliest convenience (6th August, if possible) to Bombay, where they might, after communication with the Government, commence their inquiry:* that from Bombay and places in its vicinity they proceed, according to information there received, to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; thence to Southern India, say Madura, Trichinopoly, Madras; thence to Central India, Oudh, &c.; finally visiting Calcutta and other parts of Bengal, Behar, or Assam, as may seem necessary. The head-quarters probably would be in Calcutta. Cholera may always be found in the Presidency cities; but it may be better to investigate the subject in different parts of India, *i.e.*, under local conditions, somewhat in the manner above mentioned; but the precise method and detail to be determined in India.

* The Government of Bombay should be requested to direct that Drs. Klein and Gibbes be provided with a laboratory, so that their instruments may at once be housed and their work commenced. They could easily be provided for on communication with the Principal of the Medical College, who might be requested to meet them on their arrival and at once provide for them in these respects.

The head of the Medical Department with the Government of India, Dr. J. M. Cuningham, and Dr. D. Cunningham should take part in the inquiry; the general direction of the investigation to be in Dr. Cuningham's hands, but the two English delegates should be perfectly unframmelled in their method of inquiry.

The Government local authorities and Medical Departments should be invited to give every possible assistance in the inquiry.

Free scope for investigation should be given to Drs. Klein and Gibbes, and all facilities for travelling and working should be placed at their disposal.

The object is to ascertain the nature, origin, and mode of propagation of cholera, the microscopic organisms connected with it, and their relations, causal or other, to the disease. The air, water, soil, food, and drinks would be examined; the blood tissues, the secretions, and excreta of persons affected by cholera; also of those not affected, but living in cholera localities, and of persons in health. Also the same examination in respect of dysentery, diarrhœa, malaria and other fevers. Cachexie would probably form part of the operations of the Committee, but all details and objects of investigation would be determined by them.

On completion of their inquiry, the delegates, Drs. Klein and Gibbes, should draw up a report, in conjunction with Dr. Cuningham, and the whole should be submitted to the consideration and final judgment of a Committee appointed

by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in which the President of the College of Physicians and other eminent scientific persons might take part.

No.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.
Hyderabad.	

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that every facility may be given to the Commission in the conduct of their inquiries.

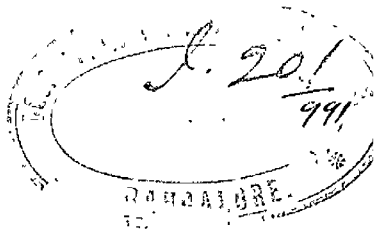
By order,

HOME DEPARTMENT,
SANITARY;
Simla, September 1884.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Chief Commissioner of [illegible]

G. C. I. Press, Simla.—No. 102 H. D.—1-9-84—500.



from Gvdcai
Home Department

c/o I
264

Dated 3d September 1884
Rec'd 13 — do —

Forwarding copy of Secy. of St.'s
Despatch No. 108 of 7th August
regarding the deputation of
Drs. Klein & Gibbes to in-
spect the "cholera" in Inde

Old Records.

File No. 53

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Civil Courts

Valuation of suits relating to revenue paying for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of ----.

Previous References.	Later References.

(58)

S 97 — Green)

MTP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Letter No.25/1577, dated the 23d October 1882 from the Government of India, Home Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg forwarding copies of extracts from correspondence on the subject of the valuation of suits relating to revenue paying land for the purposes of determining the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency and requesting the judicial Commissioner's opinion on section 7 of the Court Fees Bill.

No. 25 1544/97

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C. S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Home Department.
Judicial.

Simla, the 23 October 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the accompanying extracts* from correspondence on the subject of the valuation of suits relating to revenue-paying land for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of civil courts in the Madras Presidency.

* Extract from a letter from the Registrar, Madras High Court, to the Madras Government, No. 2679, dated 20th December 1881.
Extract, paragraph 6, from Madras Government's Order No. 315, dated 1st May 1882.

2. Section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, No. III of 1873, contains a special provision that "when the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house, or a garden, its value shall, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 7, Clause V." This latter section enacts that, if the land be land paying revenue to Government, its value shall be deemed to be 5 or 10 times the revenue payable thereon according to the circumstances of the case; or, if the land pays no revenue, and nett profits have arisen therefrom during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint, 15 times such nett profits. It has now been represented by the High Court at Madras that the effect of the above system of valuation in the Madras Presidency has been to cause suits relating to land to be greatly undervalued, with the result that District Munsifs, while nominally disposing only of suits valued at Rs. 2,500 or less, are in fact deciding cases which involve much higher values. The High Court express an opinion that the market value of the land should be the true criterion of valuation for the purposes of jurisdiction; but, as there may be practical difficulties in the way of ascertaining this value, the Court suggest that the principle provided for in the Court Fees Act should continue to be followed, the multiple being increased twofold, and fixed at 10, 20, and 30 times the revenue or nett profits, as the case may be. These suggestions have received the concurrence of the Madras Government, and legislation is recommended by that Government for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

3. The Governor General in Council is not aware of the precise systems of valuation for purposes of jurisdiction adopted in the several Provinces in cases of the kind under notice; but, as at present advised, His Excellency in Council, while averse to any change which would have the effect of raising the fees payable on land suits, can see no reason why some simple modification of the Court-Fees system of valuation should not be adopted for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Such a system would be attended by many advantages and is to be advocated on various grounds; but, before further considering the matter, the Government of India would be glad to receive a full report from the several Local Governments showing the principles at

present followed by the civil courts in their respective Provinces in the valuation of suits relating to land, together with any detailed suggestions which may occur to them for assimilating (if different methods are at present applied) the system of valuation adopted for purposes of jurisdiction in the civil courts with that followed for the purpose of calculating Court-Fees.

4. In connection with this matter, I am to invite attention to section 7 of the Court Fees Bill* now pending before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and to request that, the Judicial Commissioner may be asked to consider what suits would, under the valuation scheme therein set forth (if it were applied for the purposes of jurisdiction of civil courts), devolve upon each class of courts, and also what modifications, if any, should be introduced in applying each part of that scheme in order to prevent suits being instituted in, and decided by, any class of courts not duly competent to deal with the issues involved.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th September 1881, Part V.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. C. D. Press, Simla.—No. 476 II. D.—19-10-82—200.

Extract from a letter from the Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 2679, dated 20th December 1881.

17. Government are probably aware that in this Presidency (under section 14, Act III of 1873) the jurisdiction of Courts as regards immoveable property is determined by the artificial principle of valuation provided in the Court Fees Act, which is simply that of multiplying by varying factors (5, 10, and 15) the revenue payable to Government. Under the operation of this principle suits for land are in this Presidency notoriously under-valued. The market value of the land should, in the opinion of the Court, be the true criterion of valuation for the purposes of jurisdiction; but, as there may be practical difficulties in the way of ascertaining this value, the Court (in this suggestion the Chief Justice now concurs) would suggest that the principle provided in the Court Fees Act be still followed, but that the multiple be increased two-fold, *viz.*, to 10, 20, and 30 respectively. On the valuation thus arrived at, the Court would leave the limit of the District Munsif's jurisdiction as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500. The effect of this, speaking generally, would simply be to reduce the existing jurisdiction of District Munsifs in regard to land suits to Rs. 1,250 (artificial, not market valuation).

Govt. Central P. Press, Simla.—No. 707 H. D.—22.10.82.—200.

Extract from Madras Government Order No. 315, Judicial, dated 1st May 1882.

6. In connection with the general subject of judicial reform, the Court point out that the mode of valuation of suits, relating to revenue-paying land, under the Madras Civil Courts Act* throws more work than was contemplated on the Courts of the District Munsifs, and suggest that the law should be changed, so as to bring the value for jurisdiction to correspond more nearly with the market value. The Government concur in considering that this can best be done by increasing two-fold the multiple now prescribed under the Court Fees Act without altering the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction. The proposal will be recommended to the Government of India, it not being competent to the Madras Legislature to amend an Act passed by the Governor General in Council.

* III of 1873.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 703 H. D.—22-10-82.—200.

No 233

1882

From Secy to Govt of Ind
The Home Deptt
(Judicial)

No 25
1577

Dy 23d October 1882
31 — " ——

Summoning copies of letters
from correspondence on the subject
of the valuation of suits relating
to revenue paying land
for the purposes of determining the
jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the
Madras Presidency, requesting
the Judicial Commissioner's opinion
on Sec. 17 of the Court Fees Bill
now pending before the Legislative
Council of the Governor Gen

J Judicial
No 1492/165 dy 8 Nov
The Civil Courts should be
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Since 1898
186
dy 24/11/83
Letter under Govt No 12 dy 20/11/83

Old Records.

File No. 54

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Civil Furlough Rules

Alterations in the -------.

Previous References.	Later References.

(59)

S. 97.—Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Home Department resolution No.24/885-96, dated the 6th July 1883 regarding the grant of leave to officers and the restrictions thereto.

No. 124 / 5 / 46

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the July 1883.

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of certain proposed alterations in the Civil furlough rules:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 33—1313-1354, dated 7th September 1882.
Financial Despatch to Secretary of State No. 299, dated 26th September 1882.
Financial Despatch from Secretary of State No. 66, dated 22nd February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 7th September 1882, the Government of India intimated to Local Governments the result of the reference made to them a year previously, as to the practical working of the rule under which officers absent on furlough retain a lien on their appointments. It was stated that the Governor General in Council had found no sufficient reason for the withdrawal of that concession, but that at the same time there could be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district, staff had been more frequent than was at all desirable; and it was said that something should be done to check this tendency where it existed, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules. Much could, it was believed, be done by making proper arrangements for regulating the posting of officers on their return from furlough; and the general principle by which the Government of India desired that Local Governments should be guided in this matter was that private and personal considerations should always give way to public interests; and that every endeavour should be made to avoid unnecessary disturbance of existing arrangements. In these views of the Government of India the Secretary of State has now intimated his general concurrence, remarking that, while it is undesirable to lay down any general rule as to the length of time during which an officer should remain in one district, or as to the considerations which should guide the several Governments in posting officers on their return from furlough, the arrangements of Government must always be regulated with reference to the requirements of the public service at the time. The Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments will in future see that full effect is given to these instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It was not the intention of the Government of India in the Resolution of September last to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the maximum term during which an officer should be retained in a district. Local Governments must of course be guided in deciding such matters by a consideration of what is best for the public interests, but it should not be forgotten that, while frequent changes are bad, an officer may yet be left too long in a district, and that it may sometimes be best both for himself and for the district administration to make a change.

2. It was further proposed in the Resolution of September 1882 that Local Governments should have the power to require an officer to regulate the

precise term of his leave to suit the public requirements, *i.e.*, that an officer should be compelled to take less or more leave (within reasonable limits) than he applies for, on penalty of his forfeiting a lien on his appointment if he declined to accept the arrangement. Upon this the Secretary of State remarks: "The Government should certainly have the power of refusing an officer the full leave for which he applies, if there is reason to think that the grant of that precise amount will be prejudicial to the public interests; but I do not think that an officer should ever be required to take more leave than he desires, or that he should, if prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting the lien on his appointment or his claim to a similar one, have the right of taking an amount of leave (whether less or more) which would be inconvenient to the Government." The Governor General in Council desires that effect may be given to this view which practically enables the Local Government to insist on leave being taken in the manner most consistent with the interests of the Public Service. The point has been made clear in the Civil Leave Code by the insertion of the note under section 4 of the code, published in the Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

3. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution of September 1882, it was stated that a recommendation would be made to the Secretary of State that the period of a Civil Servant's residence in India entitling him to his first furlough should be reduced from eight to five years. It has now been decided that no change shall be made in the furlough rules on this point.

4. The Secretary of State has approved of the principle of imposing a check on the abuse of the leave rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate to which attention was drawn in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 7th September last. The best mode of effecting this is still under consideration.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of State agrees to the proposal made by the Government of India that (except in very special cases) extensions of leave should not be granted in England, unless the applicants produce evidence that the Governments under which they are employed have no objection to such extension. This point has been provided for by the revised rule 1 under Section 77 of the Civil Leave Code, published in Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

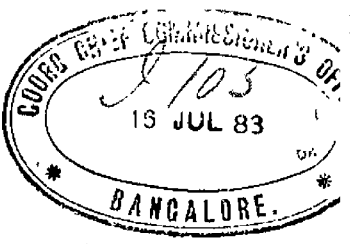
(True Extract.)

A Mandelgo

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 308 F. H.—5-7-83.—230.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.



From

The Secretary

Home Department

Simla

No. 24
885-96

Dated 6 July 1883

Received 16 —"— —

Resolution regarding the
grant of leave to offic
and the restrictions there

Submitted for C C's [illegible]

From Home Dept
No 22
dated 16 May 1883

Old Records

File No. 55

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Civil Court Attachment

----of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

Previous References.	Later References.

(54)

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-215)—21-6-34—30,000.

Letter No.16/1107, dated the 11th October 1880 from the Government of India, Home,Revenue and Agriculture Department to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg asking for opinion regarding attachment by Civil Courts of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

No. 16

FROM

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT, C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Com

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Judicial.

SIMLA, the October 1880.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter,* with enclosures, received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the subject of the attachment by Civil Courts of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

* No. 585, dated the 31st July 1880.

2. With regard to the existing† provisions of the law whereby one-half of the salary of every public officer is liable to attachment by a Civil Court in execution of a decree, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor points out that petty officials, whose pay has been fixed with reference to the sum which is reasonably required for their maintenance, cannot, when that sum has been so largely reduced, be efficient and honest servants of the Government.

† Section 266, clause (*h*) of Act X of 1877 (the Civil Procedure Code), and Section 41, Act XII of 1879.

His Honour adds that such petty officials "are then exposed to strong "temptations to increase their pay by dishonest means, they lose their inde- "pendence and become slaves to their creditors, and the Civil Courts 'degener- "ate into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty "Government servants' to whom loans would not be so freely given if this "facility of recovery did not exist." With the view of obviating these evils, it is suggested that the existing provisions of the law should be amended, the proportion of salary exempted from attachment being increased, according to a graduated scale in the case of officials in receipt of low rates of pay.

3. Before passing orders on this recommendation, the Governor General in Council would be glad to learn whether a state of things similar to that which is said to exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has become observed in Coorg < " ? and, if so, whether in your opinion ——————————————————— . legislation is necessary to remedy the evil.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sec. C

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

G. C. P. Press, Simla.—No. 661 R., R. & A. D.—7-10-80.—500.

3

1880

From

Home, Nev A Depts

No 16/1107 & Encl

21/ 11-10-80
22-10-80

Re, seeking opinion regard correspondence in the mat & attachments made

Colliery Inspectors 4-11-3-4 21/10/80 2-11-5-4 16/10/80

Copy to JC & to Surv

Surveyor for report & opinion

20/10

No. 585, dated Naini Tal, the 31st July 1880.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM desired to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of letters Nos. 1820, dated 6th July, and 1750, dated 3rd October 1879, from the Registrar of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, on the subject of the attachment by Civil Courts of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

2. The evils which are caused by these attachments, and the injury to the Government service thereby occasioned, have for some time past attracted the attention of this Government. Under the law as it now stands, one-half of the salary of every public officer or servant of a Railway Company may be attached by a Civil Court in execution of a decree, and the disbursing officer has no power to refuse to comply with the order for attachment.

3. In the case of Government servants drawing salaries of Rs. 10 a month and under, the attachment of half the salary generally leaves the official a smaller sum than he can live on honestly. Chaukidars, chaprassis and others whose pay has been so attached will have left for their support no more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem—a sum on which it is impossible that they can live honestly. The case of such men differs very little from that of domestic servants whose wages are not liable to attachment. It is clear that petty officials whose pay has been fixed with reference to the sum which is reasonably required for their maintenance cannot when that sum has been reduced by half be efficient and honest servants of the Government. They are then exposed to strong temptations to increase their pay by dishonest means; they lose their independence and become slaves to their creditors; and the Civil Courts "degenerate into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty Government servants," to whom loans would not be so freely given if this facility of recovery did not exist.

4. With a view of obviating these evils, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would cordially support the proposal made in the letter of the Munsif of Etawah, which is an enclosure to the High Court's letter herewith forwarded. That is to say, he would at least exempt from attachment five-sixths of the salary when it does not exceed Rs. 10, two-thirds when it does not exceed Rs. 20; and half in all other cases, and he would commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. In fact, His Honour personally is inclined to go further, and to exempt from attachment the salaries of all Government officials who are on receipt of less than Rs. 20 per mensem. It is as reasonable to do so as to exempt pensions.

5. I am to add that the evil now brought to notice is so widespread and so pressing that this Government has deemed it advisable to issue special instructions in regard to subordinate servants in the Revenue Department. A copy of these instructions is herewith enclosed for information.

No. 1750, dated Allahabad, the 3rd October 1880.

From—The Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 576, dated the 1st July last, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, and in reply to submit, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed general return showing the number of patwaris, chaukidars and subordinates in the Police Department against whom decrees were pending in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces for three months, from 1st January to 31st March 1879, and the amounts for realization of which execution was sought.

No. 1820, dated Allahabad, the 6th July 1880.

From—S. H. JAMES, Esq., Offg. Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

IN continuation of my No. 1750, dated the 3rd October last, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter, dated the 4th February 1880, addressed by Babu Sanwal Singh, Munsif of Etawah, to the Judge of Mainpuri, on the subject of the attachment of salaries.

2. In the year 1879, the salaries of no fewer than 1,815 public officers drawing ten rupees a month or less were under attachment in these provinces, of whom 27 per cent. were patwaris, 10 per cent. police constables and 47 per cent. chaukidars; the remaining 16 per cent. consisting of school-masters, chaprassis, process-servers, jail barkandazes, postmen, Government Press workmen, municipal sweepers, a dispensary servant, an octroi moharrir and a moharrir of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The attachments were most numerous in the Farukhabad, Allahabad, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Agra and Bareilly districts, and least numerous in Azamgurh, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Benares, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur.

3. In his Munsifi inspection reports, Mr. Duthoit has noticed the subject, and remarked with reference to section 41, Act XII of 1879, that the Courts are degenerating into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty Government servants.

Dated 4th February 1880.

From—BABU SANWAL SINGH, Munsif of Etawah,

To—The Judge of Mainpuri.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the great hardship done to the inferior servants of Government and of the Railway Companies by the operation of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877.

The servants of Government and of Railway Companies who generally run into debt are only those whose salaries range from Rs. 30 downwards. Of late years the prices of food-grains have become abnormally high, and persons in receipt of Rs. 3, 4 or 5 a month find it very hard to support themselves and their families when half of their stipends is, through the agency of Civil Courts, taken away from them. The chaukidars, the constables, the peons, the patwaris, and the inferior moharrirs suffer the most by the operation of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877.

The Courts are powerless to help the inferior Government servants when applications for attachment of half of their salaries are brought before them, for there is no provision in the Code of Civil Procedure which would authorize a Court to curtail the moiety sought to be attached, except with the consent of decree-holders.

Both justice and equity demand the amendment of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877. But we must, however, be on guard that in doing justice to the inferior Government servants we should not allow their creditors to suffer. I would replace clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 by the following: five-sixths of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company when his salary does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, two-thirds when it does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, and half in all other cases.

Living in these times has become excessively dear. A single person cannot keep his body and soul together on less than Rs. 4 a month. It is therefore very necessary that some amendment of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877 should be made at the earliest possible opportunity.

My experience of the working of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 with respect to inferior Government servants convinces me that it requires immediate amendment, and therefore I request you to be good enough to forward this communication to the Hon'ble Court, backed with such remarks as you may deem necessary, with a view to its being taken into consideration by it.

No. 588, dated Naini Tal, the 31st July 1880.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WITH reference to your letters Nos. 7927, dated 17th December 1879, and 1347A., dated 19th July 1880, I am directed to say that it seems advisable to draw the attention of all District Superintendents of Police to Circular No. 10, dated 9th September 1863, directing the dismissal of all subordinate police officers who are unable to make such arrangements with their creditors as will satisfy them, and still retain sufficient for an honest livelihood. In many districts the order is evidently not attended to. The order should apply to rural chaukidars as well as constables enrolled under Act V of 1861. From statements received through the High Court, it appears that during 1879 numerous attachments of the pay of chaukidars were made by order of the Civil Courts in the Judgeships of Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Agra, Farukabad, Ghazipur and others.

2. I am to request that similar orders may be issued to the Oudh Police, unless this has been done already.

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From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

IN reply to your letter No. 82, dated 20th January 1880, on the subject of indebtedness among petty Government officials, I am directed to state as follows.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has given the subject his most careful attention and has come to the conclusion that some steps must be taken to put a stop to the evils caused to the public service by the attachment by Civil Courts of part of the pay of petty officials.

3. There have been for many years past orders in force in the Police Department under which all subordinates of that department whose pay is attached by a Civil Court are obliged to resign their appointments unless they can make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would extend this rule to all patwaris and to all other Government servants in the Revenue Department who draw Rs. 10 or less per mensem, and would direct that on receipt of an order from a Civil Court requiring a stoppage from the pay of any such subordinate, that subordinate shall be at once suspended; and, unless it is certified by the Civil Court within one month from the date of attachment, that the decree-holder and judgment-debtor have arranged the matter privately, the subordinate shall be dismissed from the service of Government.

4. It will, of course, be necessary to give due notice of this arrangement, that both creditors and debtors may be able to adapt their conduct to the new state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires therefore that the Board will make this ruling generally known among all the Government officials subordinate to them, and will cause all officials drawing Rs. 10 or less per mensem to be informed that from the 1st January 1881 the rule contained in paragraph 3 above will be enforced.

5. Steps should also be taken to make these orders as widely known as possible among the general public.

Register No. 4911.

1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

From

Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 585 of 18

Enclosu

Spare cop

Dated 31st July
Recd. 4th August } 1880.

D. No. 832.
L. No 832. } Procs. { D. N.

Requests orders in the matter of attachments made on salaries of subordinate executive employés.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 660 H., R. & A. D.—7-10-80—225.

No.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT, C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Judicial.

SIMLA, the October 1880.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter,* with enclosures, received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the subject of the attachment by Civil Courts of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

* No. 585, dated the 31st July 1880.

2. With regard to the existing† provisions of the law whereby one-half of the salary of every public officer is liable to attachment by a Civil Court in execution of a decree, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor points out that petty officials, whose pay has been fixed with reference to the sum which is reasonably required for their maintenance, cannot, when that sum has been so largely reduced, be efficient and honest servants of the Government.

† Section 266, clause (*h*) of Act X of 1877 (the Civil Procedure Code), and Section 11, Act XII of 1879.

His Honour adds that such petty officials "are then exposed to strong "temptations to increase their pay by dishonest means, they lose their inde- "pendence and become slaves to their creditors, and the Civil Courts 'degener- "ate into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty "Government servants' to whom loans would not be so freely given if this "facility of recovery did not exist." With the view of obviating these evils, it is suggested that the existing provisions of the law should be amended, the proportion of salary exempted from attachment being increased, according to a graduated scale in the case of officials in receipt of low rates of pay.

3 Before passing orders on this recommendation, the Governor General in Council would be glad to learn whether a state of things similar to that which is said to exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has become observed in and, if so, whether legislation is necessary to remedy the evil.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

G C D Press, Simla.—No. 631 H., R & A. D—7-10-60—100

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G. C. L. Press, Simla—No. 611 HL. 2 A. D.—7-10-53-293

No. 585, dated Naini Tal, the 31st July 1880.

From—C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am desired to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of letters Nos. 1820, dated 6th July, and 1750, dated 3rd October 1879, from the Registrar of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, on the subject of the attachment by Civil Courts of the salaries of subordinate Government servants.

2. The evils which are caused by these attachments, and the injury to the Government service thereby occasioned, have for some time past attracted the attention of this Government. Under the law as it now stands, one-half of the salary of every public officer or servant of a Railway Company may be attached by a Civil Court in execution of a decree, and the disbursing officer has no power to refuse to comply with the order for attachment.

3. In the case of Government servants drawing salaries of Rs. 10 a month and under, the attachment of half the salary generally leaves the official a smaller sum than he can live on honestly. Chaukidars, chaprassis and others whose pay has been so attached will have left for their support no more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem—a sum on which it is impossible that they can live honestly. The case of such men differs very little from that of domestic servants whose wages are not liable to attachment. It is clear that petty officials whose pay has been fixed with reference to the sum which is reasonably required for their maintenance cannot when that sum has been reduced by half be efficient and honest servants of the Government. They are then exposed to strong temptations to increase their pay by dishonest means; they lose their independence and become slaves to their creditors; and the Civil Courts "degenerate into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty Government servants," to whom loans would not be so freely given if this facility of recovery did not exist.

4. With a view of obviating these evils, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would cordially support the proposal made in the letter of the Munsif of Etawah, which is an enclosure to the High Court's letter herewith forwarded. That is to say, he would at least exempt from attachment five-sixths of the salary when it does not exceed Rs. 10, two-thirds when it does not exceed Rs. 20; and half in all other cases, and he would commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. In fact, His Honour personally is inclined to go further, and to exempt from attachment the salaries of all Government officials who are on receipt of less than Rs. 20 per mensem. It is as reasonable to do so as to exempt pensions.

5. I am to add that the evil now brought to notice is so widespread and so pressing that this Government has deemed it advisable to issue special instructions in regard to subordinate servants in the Revenue Department. A copy of these instructions is herewith enclosed for information.

No. 1750, dated Allahabad, the 3rd October 1880.

From—The Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 576, dated the 1st July last, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, and in reply to submit, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed general return showing the number of patwaris, chaukidars and subordinates in the Police Department against whom decrees were pending in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces for three months, from 1st January to 31st March 1879, and the amounts for realization of which execution was sought.

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From—S. H. JAMES, Esq., Offg. Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

IN continuation of my No. 1750, dated the 3rd October last, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter, dated the 4th February 1880, addressed by Babu Sanwal Singh, Munsif of Etawah, to the Judge of Mainpuri, on the subject of the attachment of salaries.

2. In the year 1879, the salaries of no fewer than 1,815 public officers drawing ten rupees a month or less were under attachment in these provinces, of whom 27 per cent. were patwaris, 10 per cent. police constables and 47 per cent. chaukidars; the remaining 16 per cent. consisting of school-masters, chaprassis, process-servers, jail barkandazes, postmen, Government Press workmen, municipal sweepers, a dispensary servant, an octroi moharrir and a moharrir of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The attachments were most numerous in the Farukhabad, Allahabad, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Agra and Bareilly districts, and least numerous in Azamgurh, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Benares, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur.

3. In his Munsifi inspection reports, Mr. Duthoit has noticed the subject, and remarked with reference to section 41, Act XII of 1879, that the Courts are degenerating into banks for the realization of dividends to banias from the pay of petty Government servants.

Dated 4th February 1880.

From—BABU SANWAL SINGH, Munsif of Etawah,

To—The Judge of Mainpuri.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the great hardship done to the inferior servants of Government and of the Railway Companies by the operation of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877.

The servants of Government and of Railway Companies who generally run into debt are only those whose salaries range from Rs. 30 downwards. Of late years the prices of food-grains have become abnormally high, and persons in receipt of Rs. 3, 4 or 5 a month find it very hard to support themselves and their families when half of their stipends is, through the agency of Civil Courts, taken away from them. The chaukidars, the constables, the peons, the patwaris, and the inferior moharrirs suffer the most by the operation of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877.

The Courts are powerless to help the inferior Government servants when applications for attachment of half of their salaries are brought before them, for there is no provision in the Code of Civil Procedure which would authorize a Court to curtail the moiety sought to be attached, except with the consent of decree-holders.

Both justice and equity demand the amendment of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877. But we must, however, be on guard that in doing justice to the inferior Government servants we should not allow their creditors to suffer. I would replace clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 by the following: five-sixths of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company when his salary does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, two-thirds when it does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, and half in all other cases.

Living in these times has become excessively dear. A single person cannot keep his body and soul together on less than Rs. 4 a month. It is therefore very necessary that some amendment of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 of Act X of 1877 should be made at the earliest possible opportunity.

My experience of the working of clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 266 with respect to inferior Government servants convinces me that it requires immediate amendment, and therefore I request you to be good enough to forward this communication to the Hon'ble Court, backed with such remarks as you may deem necessary, with a view to its being taken into consideration by it.

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To—The Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WITH reference to your letters Nos. 7927, dated 17th December 1879, and 1347A., dated 19th July 1880, I am directed to say that it seems advisable to draw the attention of all District Superintendents of Police to Circular No. 10, dated 9th September 1863, directing the dismissal of all subordinate police officers who are unable to make such arrangements with their creditors as will satisfy them, and still retain sufficient for an honest livelihood. In many districts the order is evidently not attended to. The order should apply to rural chaukidars as well as constables enrolled under Act V of 1861. From statements received through the High Court, it appears that during 1879 numerous attachments of the pay of chaukidars were made by order of the Civil Courts in the Judgeships of Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Agra, Farukabad, Ghazipur and others.

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To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

IN reply to your letter No. 82, dated 20th January 1880, on the subject of indebtedness among petty Government officials, I am directed to state as follows.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has given the subject his most careful attention and has come to the conclusion that some steps must be taken to put a stop to the evils caused to the public service by the attachment by Civil Courts of part of the pay of petty officials.

3. There have been for many years past orders in force in the Police Department under which all subordinates of that department whose pay is attached by a Civil Court are obliged to resign their appointments unless they can make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would extend this rule to all patwaris and to all other Government servants in the Revenue Department who draw Rs. 10 or less per mensem, and would direct that on receipt of an order from a Civil Court requiring a stoppage from the pay of any such subordinate, that subordinate shall be at once suspended; and, unless it is certified by the Civil Court within one month from the date of attachment, that the decree-holder and judgment-debtor have arranged the matter privately, the subordinate shall be dismissed from the service of Government.

4. It will, of course, be necessary to give due notice of this arrangement, that both creditors and debtors may be able to adapt their conduct to the new state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires therefore that the Board will make this ruling generally known among all the Government officials subordinate to them, and will cause all officials drawing Rs. 10 or less per mensem to be informed that from the 1st January 1881 the rule contained in paragraph 3 above will be enforced.

5. Steps should also be taken to make these orders as widely known as possible among the general public.

Register No. 4911.

1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

From

Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 585 of 188
Enclosure
Spare copie

Dated 31st July
Recd. 4th August } 1880.

D. No. 832.
L No. 832. } Progs. { D. N.

Requests orders in the matter of attachments made on the salaries of subordinate executive employés.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

From

Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 585 of 1880
Enclosures
Spare copies

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Requests orders in the matter of attachments made on the salaries of subordinate executive employés.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 660 H., R. & A. D.—7-10-80—225.

Old Records

File No. 56

19

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Civil Leave Code

Modification of the ----regarding the privilege of sessions judges.

Previous References.

Later References.

(55)

S. 97.— Green)

MFP—215S&P—(M-215)—21-6-34—30,000.

Government of India , Department of Finance and Commerce letter No.568, dated the 28th January 1884 regarding proposal to modify the note under Rule 2 of Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code regarding the privilege~~xxxxxx~~ leave of Sessions Judges.

Note

From Supt. of Prisons and Commence No 568 of 28th January 1884 2884. proposed modification of the note under Rule 2 of Section 72 (Sec: 73 of the 6th and last Edition) of the Civil Service Code regarding the privilege leave of Sessions Judges

The note refd to was apparently an addenda to the 5th Edition and was not received in this Office. Neither the Coorg Office nor the Resident's Office copy of the 5th Edition contained it, but it is to be found in the 6th Edition recently rec'd a copy of the Section (which now becomes 73) and of the note are submitted.

2. The rule does not affect the Asst: and Sessions Judge in Coorg who

who enjoys no regular
vacation, as he is also
Comm. and his executive
duties as such are con-
tinuous all the year
round. But the modification
of the rule as proposed
appear to be unobjectionable
and desirable, as it will
not be injuriously affect
public interests and
will remove a hardship
in some cases.

MMh
15/4/84

HW 15/4

Yes my view was
that the C of Comm
not retain the modifi
unobjectionable ~~as they~~

Drafted
MMh
21/4/84

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To

The Chief Commissioner
Coorg

Calcutta, the 24th January 1884.

SIR,

IN the note under Rule 2 of Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code it is laid down that if a Sessions Judge does not remain at his station on duty during the whole term of the Court vacation, the privilege leave due to him under the ordinary Rules should be reduced by a period equal to the number of days of his absence from his station during the Court vacation. It has been represented that this Rule operates with unnecessary strictness in cases where during the Court vacation it is possible for a Sessions Judge, without any detriment to the public service, to leave his station for a few days and to proceed to places resorted to for change in the hot weather, which may be within easy reach of his station. In such cases the Judge is, unless he is prepared to forego a reduction in the privilege leave admissible to him, practically debarred from availing himself of the advantages of an occasional change during vacation which the natural position of his station may afford and which might be enjoyed without inconvenience to the public business. In view to removing the restriction complained of, it has been suggested to the Government of India that the Rule in question should be modified by defining the word *station* as used therein to include any place at a distance from the station which can be reached by a journey of say six or twelve hours from head-quarters.

2. Before passing orders on the proposal, His Excellency the Governor General in Council would be glad to be favoured with your opinion in regard to the desirability of modifying the Rule in the manner proposed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. Hughes for *Secretary to the Govt. of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Finance and Commer

BANGALORE.

To

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
ADMINISTRATIONS (EXCE
BOMBAY).

No. 568.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th January 1884.

Received 4 Feby 84

Proposed modification of the note under Rule 2 of
tion 72 of the Civil Leave Code regarding the
vilege leave of Sessions Judges.

C. I. C. P. O.—No. 566 C. P.—26-1-84—200

The Civil Leave Code

Section 73.

The Privilege leave due to an officer is the Privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on Privilege leave.

1 Privilege leave is not admissible to—

(a) Officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty (e.g. Uncovenanted Judicial Officers, Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court)

(b) District and Sessions Judges who are permitted to avail themselves of the periodical court vacations.

But in case of urgent necessity, Privilege leave may be granted to any such officer under the ordinary rules, subject to the conditions (1) that the officer shall during his absence receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during Privilege leave, and (2) that the leave cannot in any case be combined with vacation.

2. (Rule I does not apply to the case of an officer, who is by general or special orders issued by competent authority precluded in any year from availing himself of the vacation or vacations by reason of his having to proceed on

at his post on duty. In such a case, Privilege leave may be granted under the Ordinary Rules; provided always that the leave shall not in any case be combined with vacation —

The Civil Leave Code

Section 2 of 2 rule 2 in the 5th or old edition as quoted in the latter

Section 2 of 3 rule 2 in the 6th or new edition received a few days ago—

Note under rule 2

"District Judges who are also Sessions Judges "being ordinarily required to remain at "their stations during the periodical Court "vacations, for the purpose of holding criminal "Sessions and trying criminal appeals, the "special orders referred to in rule 2 are "not applicable to them, and are therefore "not necessary in order to support the claim "of a Sessions Judge to Privilege Leave. A "Sessions Judge who remains at his station "on duty during the court vacation is "eligible for privilege leave under the "ordinary rules. When applying for pri- "vilege leave under the ordinary rules, "a Sessions Judge should append to his "application a certificate that he remained "at his station on duty during the court "vacation. If he has not remained at "his station on duty during the whole "term of the vacation, he should state "in the certificate the date on which "he left his station and the date on "which he returned to duty. In the "case of a Sessions Judge who has been "absent from his station for a portion "of the vacation, a period equal to the "number of days of his absence should "be deducted from his privilege leave."

Old Records.

File No. 62

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Coins

Rules for the storage of ----in strong rooms(s.1)

Cutting or breaking of all counterfeit -----. Delegation of powers under the Indian Coinage Act 1870(s.2).

Previous References.	Later References.

59

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—216S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.62 of O.R.

Government of India, Public Works Department circular No.30 P.W. dated the 29th November 1881 regarding rules for the storage of coins in strong rooms(s.1)

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce No.2210 dated the 5th July 1882 regarding conferring the power to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act 1870 (breaking counterfeit and light weight coins) on every Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub Treasury(s.2).

[For General Distribution.]

Circular No. 30 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, November 29, 1881.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance.

(By order)

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4028, dated 4th November 1881.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following rules be observed in future for the storage of coins in strong rooms :—

1. The following are the authorised methods of storing coin in strong rooms.—

(1).—In bags of uniform contents, placed in strong iron boxes or safes, or wooden chests, or built recesses or wells, each of which has two independent locks, *both* of which must be opened before access is obtained to the contents One of the keys to remain in charge of the Treasurer, the other of the gazetted Officer in charge.

(2).—In boxes of uniform contents piled upon trestles. This method is not admissible unless every door, window, drain, sky-light, ventilator or other aperture in the walls of the strong room are so closed as to prevent the insertion of any rod or instrument within the room.

(3).—Temporarily in boxes prepared for remittance, in the manner prescribed in the Account Code.

II. Without the special permission of the Local Government, no place shall be used as a strong room, unless it is first certified to be secure and fit for use as such by an Officer of the Public Works Department not under the grade of an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer in certifying the room may prescribe any necessary conditions as to the manner of storing the coin, as, *e. g.*, "that it must not be piled in trestles, but must be in boxes ; that no bags or boxes be placed within a prescribed distance of the wall or in any particular part of the room." The Executive Engineer must especially examine the condition of any of the enclosing walls which are so situated that they are not, on the outside, under observation of the guard.

III. The District Superintendent of Police, or the Commanding Officer of the guard, if a military one, shall record an order prescribing the positions of the sentries, and may also require any additional precautions to be taken in the strengthening of fastenings, burning of lights, &c. ; but the responsibility for the security of the building and its fixtures shall remain with the Executive Engineer, and that for the security of chests and other treasury furniture not being part of the building or fixtures shall remain with the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

IV. Copy of the Executive Engineer's certificate and of the District Superintendent's (or Commanding Officer's) order shall be suspended in a conspicuous place within the strong room, and it shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Treasury to see that any conditions as to manner of storage expressed in these documents are acted up to.

V. The Executive Engineer's certificate will be in force for 12 months only, and it is the duty of the Officer in charge of the Treasury to cause it to be renewed when the period is expired.

VI. The doors and windows of the strong room shall remain permanently closed and locked, except during the time necessary for moving coin or other valuables into or out of it. The Officer in charge must be personally present during the whole time between the opening and shutting of the strong room. The strong room must be closed if meantime he is called away on any duty.

VII. As an exception to the last rule, the opening of shutters is permitted during office hours, in the aperture which is otherwise barred, if it is necessary for the admission of light or air to any other part of the building: provided that coin or valuables remain securely packed under lock and key.

2. His Excellency in Council also directs that when large amounts of coin are stored, as, for instance, in the reserve treasuries and currency strong rooms, the following rules be observed:—

The following rules regulate the management of reserve treasuries and currency strong rooms:—

1. The bulk of the coin is to be kept in a reserve strong room, of which one of the keys, both of the room and of the boxes, remains in custody of the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner of Currency; the other in charge of the Treasurer. Every such strong room, in addition to being locked, shall be sealed in such fashion that the locks by which entrance can be obtained cannot be opened without the seals being broken, and the outer door must never be opened, shut, sealed or unsealed, otherwise than in the presence of the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the guard.

2. Coin sufficient for carrying on the work for a fortnight shall remain in charge of the Officer in charge of the Treasury or Currency, the bulk of this being kept in a strong room under the double lock of the Officer in charge and Treasurer; but a sufficient quantity being given out every day to the Treasurer, and received back after the close of business under the rules applicable to ordinary treasuries.

3. When the Officer in charge desires access to the reserve strong room, he is to make a requisition upon the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner for the keys of the strong room, and of any boxes or safes to which he may desire to have access. In this requisition he is to specify exactly what the purpose of his visit is. The keys will be sent to him in a closed box or cover, or will be delivered personally.

4. After each visit to the reserve strong room, the Officer in charge will return the keys to the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner, and will make a report of his proceedings stating in what condition he found and left the strong room, the locks and the seals.

5. The reserve strong room must never remain for 20 days continuously without being visited and inspected. If, therefore, the Officer in charge has no occasion to move coin to or from it for that time, he must pay it a visit of inspection.

6. The requisition and the reports will be kept in a book set apart for the purpose and in the custody of the Officer in charge.

Ordered, that these rules be communicated for information and guidance as follows:—

To the Military and Public Works Departments.

To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General.

Ordered also, that the rules be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

To
The Chief Commissioner
Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

To

Circular No. 30 Public Works.

Dated November 29, 1881.

Received

Rules for the storage of coins in strong rooms.

No. 448, P. W. D. Press—30-11-81—1,325.

neral distribution)

Circular No. 30 Public Works.

Govt of India.

P. W. D.

General

Fort William, November 29. 1881

Copy of the following forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance

(By order)

Signed A. B. Sampson
Under Secy to Govt of India

Govts of Mad, Bombay, Bengal &c

No. 4028 F. 4 November 1881.

Resolution, — By the Govt of India, Dept of Finance and Commerce.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following rules be observed in future for the storage of coins in strong rooms:—

I. The following are the authorised methods of storing coin in strong rooms.

(1) — In bags of uniform contents, placed in strong iron boxes or safes, or wooden chests, or built recesses or wells, each of which has two independent locks both of which must be opened before

before access is obtained to the contents
One of the keys to remain in charge
of the Treasurer, the other of the gazetted
officer in charge.

(2). — In boxes of uniform contents piled
upon trestles. This method is not
admissible unless every door,
window, drain, sky-light, ventilator
or other aperture in the walls of the
strong room are so closed as to
prevent the insertion of any rod
or instrument within the room

(3). — Temporarily in boxes prepared for
remittance, in the manner prescribed
in the Account Code.

II. Without the Special permission of the
local Govt, no place shall be used as a
strong room, unless it is first certified to
be secure and fit for use as such by an officer
of the P.W.D. not under the grade of an Executive
Engineer. The Executive Engineer in certifying
the room may prescribe any necessary
conditions as to the manner of storing the
coin, as, e.g., "that it must not be piled
on trestles, but must lie in boxes, that no
bags or boxes be placed within a prescribed
distance of the wall or in any particular
part of the room". The Executive Engineer
must specially examine the condition of any
of the enclosing walls which are so situated
that they are not, on the outside, under
observation of the guard.

III. The District Superintendent of Police, or the Commanding Officer of the Guard, if a military one, shall record an order prescribing the positions of the sentries, and may also require any additional precautions to be taken in the strong fastenings, burning of lights, &c.; but the responsibility for the security of the building and its fixtures shall remain with the Executive Engineer, & that for the security of chests and other treasury furniture not being part of the building or fixtures shall remain with the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

IV. A copy of the Executive Engineers Certificate and of the District Superintendent's (or County Officer's) order shall be suspended in a conspicuous place within the strong room, and it shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Treasury to see that any conditions as to manner of storage expressed in these documents are acted up to.

V. The Executive Engineer's certificate will be in force for 12 months only, and it is the duty of the Officer in charge of the Treasury to cause it to be renewed when the period is expired.

VI. The doors and windows of the strong room shall remain permanently closed and locked, except during the time necessary for moving coin or other valuables into or out of it. The Officer in charge must be personally present during the whole time between the opening and shutting of the strong room. The strong room must be closed

closed if meantime he is called away on any duty.

VII. As an exception to the last rule, the opening of shutters is permitted during office hours, in the aperture which is otherwise barred, if it is necessary for the admission of light or air to any other part of the building; provided that coin or valuables remain securely packed under lock and key.

2. His Excellency in Council also directs that when large amounts of coin are stored, as for instance, in the reserve treasuries and currency strong rooms, the following rules be observed:—

The following rules regulate the management of reserve treasuries & currency strong rooms:—

1. The bulk of the coin is to be kept in a reserve strong room, of which one of the keys, both of the room and of the boxes, remains in custody of the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner of Currency; the other in charge of the Treasurer. Every such strong room, in addition to being locked, shall be sealed in such fashion that the locks by which entrance can be obtained cannot be opened without the seals being broken, and the outer door must never be opened, shut, sealed or unsealed, otherwise than in the presence of the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the guard.

2. Coin sufficient for carrying on the work for a fortnight shall remain in charge of the Officer in charge of the Treasury or Currency, the bulk of this being kept in a strong room under the double lock of the Officer in charge and Treasurer; but a sufficient quantity being drawn

given out every day to the Treasurer, and received back after the close of business under the rules applicable to ordinary treasuries

3- When the Officer in charge desires access to the reserve strong room; he is to make a requisition upon the Accountant General or deputy Commissioner for the keys of the strong room, and of any boxes or safes to which he may desire to have access. In this requisition he is to specify exactly what the purpose of his visit is. The keys will be sent to him in a closed box or cover, or will be delivered personally.

4- After each visit to the reserve strong room, the Officer in charge will return the keys to the Accountant General or deputy Commissioner, and will make a report of his proceedings, stating in what condition he found and left the strong room, the locks and the seals.

5- The reserve strong room must never remain for 20 days continuously without being visited and inspected. If therefore, the Officer in charge has no occasion to move coin to or from it for that time he must pay it a visit of inspection.

6- The requisition and the report will be kept in a book set apart for the purpose and in the custody of the Officer in charge.

Orders.

Ordered that the rules be communicated for information and guidance as follows:—

To the Military & Public Works Departments.
" " Several Local Govts & Administrations.
" " Comptroller General & the Several Accountants General.

Ordered also, that the rules be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

True copy

Lt Col Commanding
Lucknow

Offg Chief Engr & Secy to Govt

No

The above forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Coorg Division for information and guidance in the preparation of estimates for Survey rooms, and of the annual Certificate given to the Treasury officer — a copy of these rules is to have been sent with this office No 915 dated 21 Nov 1881.

for Secy Engineer
Coorg Div

SN2

COORG DEPT. 1882 No. 111

From Deputy Secretary to Govt of India,

Dated 5th April
Received 17
Registered

No. 2110

Refer Financial Resolution dated 4th Feb 1870.
Order No. 3556 dated 1st Nov 1880

Referring to the above, Requests opinion whether there is any objection to conferring the power under Sec: 16 of the Indian Coinage Act 1870, (cutting or breaking counterfeit & light weight coin) on every Asst Collector, Dy Collector Asst & Comr or Extra Asst Comr in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

Papers referred to are not in office, but can be obtained from Dewan & copied out of Gazette of 66 miles. Hw

No 2110,

SN 2

Government of India.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

To

The Local Governments and

Administrations

Simla, the 15th June 1874.

Sir

By Circular letter to the Local Governments, dated the 2nd October 1872, the Governor General in Council directed that the powers conferred on the Local Governments by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, should be exercised by the Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners, and Governments specified in section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and by the Resident at Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Circular letter of the 2nd October 1872.

2. In the Circular letter of the 2nd October 1872 it was stated that the Governor General in Council would not exercise the powers conferred on him by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, except in cases in which the Local Government or Administration concerned should have applied to the Government of India for the exercise of those powers, and should have stated the reasons why it was desirable that they should be exercised.

3. The Governor General in Council has now decided that the Local Governments and Administrations may exercise the powers conferred on them by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, without applying to the Government of India for the exercise of those powers, and without stating the reasons why it is desirable that they should be exercised.

4. The Governor General in Council has also decided that the Local Governments and Administrations may exercise the powers conferred on them by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, without reference to the Government of India, in the case of any Mint which may be established in the territories under the Government or Administration concerned.

5. The Governor General in Council has further decided that the Local Governments and Administrations may exercise the powers conferred on them by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, without reference to the Government of India, in the case of any Mint which may be established in the territories under the Government or Administration concerned.

6. The Governor General in Council has also decided that the Local Governments and Administrations may exercise the powers conferred on them by section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, without reference to the Government of India, in the case of any Mint which may be established in the territories under the Government or Administration concerned.

Old Records.

File No. 63

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Commissioner of Coorg

Designation of the Superintendent and the first Assistant Superintendent of Coorg alterted to -----and first Assistant Commissioner. Fixing the pay of ------.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Government of India, Home Department letter No.1231, dated the 15th August 1882 forwarding copy of despatch No.343 dated the 17th November 1881.

1882 Pol. 2

C. No 1111

From

J. G. Saunders Esquire,
Under Secy to the Govt of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Fort Simla, the 16 August 1882.

Sir,

Pol Dept Public

I am directed in reply to your letter No 1550-49, dated the 4th instant, to forward herewith a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, sanctioning certain proposals made in connection with the future circumstances of Coorg consequent on the transition of Mysore to native rule. A copy of the Despatch was communicated to the Resident in Mysore by the Department of Finance and Commerce.

No 43 (Financial) dated 3 Nov 1881

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servant

Under Secy to the Govt of India

1882

From The Secretary
Home Deptt

No 1231

87 15 August
22?

as requested in 1° 880/4
dy 4.8.82, forwarded co,
of a despatch No 343
17-11-81 from Secy
State for India, re fund
the altered circumst
of Coorg in consequen
of the Execution of my

("Financial"), dated India Office, London, the 17th November 1881.
fo. 343 From

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To

His Excellency the Right Honorable
the Governor General of India in Council.

I have considered in Council your letter, dated the 26th of August, No. 221, referring, for my consideration, certain proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in consequence of the altered circumstances of that province.

2. The proposals which you recommend for my sanction are briefly — (1) that the titles of the Superintendent and First Assistant Superintendent should be changed to Commissioner and First Assistant Commissioner, and that the duties devolving upon these officers should be extended and defined in accordance with a scheme, the details of which are still under consideration; (2) that the pay of the Commissioner should be fixed at Rs. ...

rising to Rs. 1,500 a month by five equal annual increments, and that of the First Assistant Commissioner at Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 800 a month by five equal annual increments; (3) that the present incumbents of those appointments - Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Major Inograth - should, in consideration of their length of service, be permitted to draw the maximum salaries of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 800 a month respectively.

3. Under the circumstances stated in your letter and its enclosures, I sanction the above proposals, on the understanding that Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Major Inograth will not commence to draw their increased salaries until they shall have entered upon the duties in consideration of which their salaries have been increased.

(True copy)

John A Hamilton

Registrar, Home Dept.

KPC

Old Records.
File No. 64

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Commissioner of Coorg

Dispute between ----and the Executive Engineer, Coorg.

Mr. Sharp's apology for his conduct towards the Commissioner.

Previous References.	**Later References.**

S. 07.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. P.64 of O.R.

Relation between Mr. Sharp, Executive Engineer of Coorg and Col. Hill Commissioner of Coorg.

To the Chief Commr.
for orders

India asks that papers
in re State v Sharp
may be sent for inspn.

I propose to send under
simple endorsement
the following —

I. No 4 of 7/4/83 from
C. Coorg to Secy. D.P.W
with enclosures - A,
B, D, E, F, Ct
C

II. ~~D~~ No 128 of 9/4/83 from
A: Supt Coorg. to S.E

III. D.O from Lt Col de Messenier
to Major Wyllie dated 16/7/83
with marginal notes by C.C

IV. No 231 of 23/7/83 from Secy
D.P.W to A: Supt Coorg -

V No 196 of 27/7/83 from Secy
(General) to Commr of Coorg.

VI. D.O from ~~A~~ Supt W. Sharp
to Lt Col de Messenier dated
14/8/83 -

VII D.O. from Lt Col: de Messenier
to W. Sharp dated 9/8/83 -

VIII No 336 dated 27/8/83
from Sterling Co-op S. E- enclosing
copy of apology & Comm.
IX. No 436 dated 7/9/83
from Comm. [illegible]
enclosing copy of apology
[illegible]

3/10/83

342
1170
8/10/83

No. -

Coorg Commissioner's Office,
Dated ---- April 1882.

From;

The Commissioner of Coorg.

To;

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Coorg
Public Works Department.

Sir;

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the relations between the Executive Engineer of the Coorg Division and myself are so strained that there no longer subsists that harmony and mutual co-operation, which it is desirable should be maintained between Officers in your Department.

2. Since I assumed charge of my present appointment, Mr. T. Shanks conduct towards me and the tone of his correspondence has been painfully discourteous, flippant, and ungentlemanly. I make this assertion not only because he has addressed me on several occasions in an improper

manner, but because he has systematically ignored several of the representations and references which I have had to make to him in the course of my duty as a Revenue Officer and President of the Mercara Municipal Board, in consequence of which the interests of the ryots, of the public, and of Government have suffered in no small degree.

3. This statement can be fully substantiated by a perusal of the list of unanswered references. I shall not however weary the higher authorities with a detailed reference to each, but shall confine my remarks more immediately to those of importance in which Mr. Sharp has shown marked negligence or disrespect.

4. In August 1881 he impugned my information with respect to the almost impassable condition of the Siddapur-Periapatam road by terming it to be "a deliberate falsehood," and although the report which I had received was more than confirmed by

by a personal visit to the spot shortly after and was testified to by the Subedar and Parpattigar, Mr Sharp never saw fit to withdraw the objectionable language, nor took effectual measures to remedy the evil. The consequence was that the road was left in a shockingly bad condition that season, and was again almost impassable for traffic this monsoon, as may be verified by a reference to Mr Chisholm the Proprietor of the adjoining estates.

5 In like manner he paid no attention to my repeated representations in 1882 as to the shockingly bad condition of the road in front of the Mercara Town Subedar's Court; and although his coolies were working on other roads close by throughout the monsoon, he purposely did nothing to it till just before the Chief Commissioner's visit, owing to which much inconvenience was felt by the residents of the adjoining houses and those, including myself, who had occasion to use the Town

Subedar's Court and the weekly Bazaar. In order to remove such grounds for complaint, it has been arranged since that the upkeep of the road should be transferred to the Municipality on its being put into thorough good order.

6 Mr Sharp, though frequently reminded, delayed last year the preparation of the plan and estimates for the Velony Bridge at Mercara, and has this year failed to revise the estimates for Slaughter houses and Cabines in time, owing to which heavy lapses have taken place in the budgets of the Mercara and Virajendrapett Municipalities. P. Sc " 1882/83

7 He has, while condemning a rough plan sent in by the Subedar for the construction of a bridge at Appagola on the Cauvery (District Fund road), made no effort to submit a report thereon, though a year has elapsed, and the bridge is within reading distance of Mercara.

8 As reported in my letter No 491 of the 14 March the several cange- See ante

projects in North Coorg which I brought from time to time to his notice have remained unattended to for upwards of a year, though it was suggested to Mr Sharp that the services of the District Fund Overseer who was well at the time might be utilized for the purpose, as he has little road work demanding his attention during the hot weather. The loss of revenue to government arising from this delay is considerable, not to speak of the loss of profits sustained by the ryots.

9. Mr Sharp has not had the ordinary civility to acknowledge the suggestions which I have made to him for fully a year for the improvement of the gradients on the Yeuseepatt road, though they are much needed and are close to Mercara, one of them being immediately in front of his own house. The matter has had therefore to be laid before the Superintending Engineer, whose decision is awaited

E. The note

10. As Mr Sharp recently refused to render any assistance in the

removal of a landslip in a rye's field by dynamite, I had to report his conduct to the Superintending Engineer, and again to bring the matter to his notice on his refusal to comply with the Superintending Engineer's orders. Mr Sharp's first docket on the subject with copy of two others written to me on Municipal matters is put up, to show the style which he considers fit to adopt in communicating with the Chief Executive Officer of the Province. It may be recollected that I had on a previous occasion to represent his insolence in returning all the Municipal Council papers, which I had sent to him, vide your letter No $\frac{810}{3830}$ of the 21st September 1881).

11. Matters came to a crisis last Friday afternoon, when Mr Sharp as member of the Committee on the sanitation of the Palace buildings in the Fort positively refused to allow notice to be taken in the proceedings of the Sanitary measures needed in connection with the premises occupied by me, and which may fairly be regarded as Palace buildings, part of them being under occupation by my Officials.

It was he, who at the first meeting of the Committee drew attention to the defective drainage of my outhouses, and the Committee had in previous resolutions decided on the advisability of requiring all servants to live outside the Fort. It was also explained to him in the plainest manner possible that his immediate Superior Colonel Le Mesurier had approved of the removal of these buildings, and had during his inspection of the Palace specially desired that the matter should be brought to notice. On this I pointed out to Mr Sharp how persistently it seemed to be his object to thwart and annoy me in every way possible by throwing obstacles in the way of every practical improvement which I suggested, also the desirability of our not squabbling over trifles but acting in a conciliatory manner, consistent with our position as gentlemen; but as he continued to pooh-pooh all I said, I was exasperated into adding that it was to be regretted that Officers, who evidently did not know how to act as gentlemen, should

hold that position

12 Under these circumstances, I request you will oblige me by laying this letter at once before the Chief Commissioner. I regret exceedingly to have to occupy his valuable time and yours on what may be regarded as a matter of a personal nature; but from what I have stated, it will be seen that Mr Sharp's conduct towards me has been throughout such as to lower me in the eyes of his subordinates and my own, and if continued any longer will impair the efficient discharge of our respective duties as Government Officers. If in the heat of argument I may be regarded to have made use of language stronger than the occasion demanded, I am confident that full consideration will be given for the provocation, which I then and for so long have received from one so much junior to me in rank, position, and service

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servt

Commissioner of Coorg

From,

The Commissioner

of Coorg.

To,

The Secretary to the
Government of India
P W Dept

Dated 7th April 1883

No. 4. Enclosure. 4.

Reports on the conduct
of Mr Lough pending
his removal from

From

The Commissioner
of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

Dated 30th August 1887

c 10123

I Has the honor to bring to his notice that the road from Sidapur to Periapatna near Guttadhalla about 3 miles beyond Siddapur is reported to be very bad and almost impassable for carts. — Two pairs of bullocks have to be yoked to carts to pull them thro the mud. Even horses have difficulty in getting through

/Signed/ R Hill
Commissioner

1887 8th

From

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

To

The Superintendent
Coorg Division

Dated 31st Aug. 1887

c 10191

Bad

With reference to his No 123 dated 30th August 1881 has the honor to request to be informed of the name and occupation of the person who made the report referred to. Undersigned both walked and rode through and saw carts with one pair of bullocks only passing through the very worst portions of this road on the 25th instant and he has not the slightest hesitation in terming such report as deliberate falsehood

/signed/ Fred. Sharp
Offg Ex Engineer Coorg
Division

No 166.

Coorg Superintendents Office
Dated 27th September 1881

From

The Superintendent
of Coorg

To

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

Sir

In reply to your docket No 1916/604 of the 31st ultimo I have the honor to

to inform you that I passed over the Periapatam Siddapur road on the 10th Instant and found that it required much attention to be paid to it on both sides of the Gattadhalla. I had difficulty in getting my empty dog-cart along, owing to the ruts some of them six inches to a foot deep, and to the heavy slate of the road in many places. At a small embankment near the Chokholi the wheels sunk so deep that the horse had to be taken out and the dog-cart pulled through the deep slush by coolies.

2 It was fortunate indeed that I was detained by the report of Peon Venketa of the Hangunapatna Talluk from attempting to move my camp by this route during the height of the monsoon as I found [illegible]

been then nearly impassable, and as testified to by the Parpattegar and Subedar two pairs of bullocks had to be yoked to carts to pull them through. I presume that when you visited the Gattad halla the weather was drier and the road more practicable for carts. It is unquestionably the worst part of the road and as in most need of repair

I have &c.a

/signed/ W Hall

Superintendent

"Copies"

J Bird

Commissioner

1882-83

From

The President of the
Meeanee Municipal Board

To

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

Dated 26th January 1883

No 337

Has the honor to request that the Executive Engineer will be so good as to inform what can be done to improve the open stone well near the Mission shop

Signed H Hall
Commissioner

No 339
105

Has the honor to request that the President Meeanee Municipal Board will kindly intimate the general lines on which such improvement should be based and the expenditure proposed to be incurred. Undersigned would suggest filling up the well, as the cheapest and most sanitary measure [illegible]

to the expenditure that might be incurred in improving it, such as roofing it in with glass and preventing the influx of all surface drainage, and its use as a washing tank &c &c

Fred: Sharp
Executive Engineer

28/1/83.

2/
from

The Commissioner of Coorg and President of the Improvement Municipality

&c.

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

Dated 8th February 1883
- 10352

His docket dated 28th January 1883 No 239 105

replying to reference regarding the improvement of the open stone well below the Division office.

Has the honor to observe that such engineering questions being rightly within the province of the Executive Engineer who with reference of the Board his opinion as to the steps to be taken was invited

Sir

Mr Sharp is requested now to state if he considers it to be advisable to have the sides of the well repaired and the silt removed; and if so how best it could be done: He is not evidently aware that the fouling of the water by washing has been prevented for more than a year and that a large number of people obtain a supply of water from the well. It is therefore undesirable to fill it up as suggested. The water might however be improved by being pumped out when repairs are undertaken: the large steam pump from the Siddeyhurn bridge being used for the purpose when available:

With regard to the remark made as to covering the well with a glass roof, it is presumed that the Executive Engineer refers to the course adopted at Sunbury and Penrith to prevent evaporation and to keep the

water cool. The Expense would be however too great to justify the Board undertaking it in the present instance, but should the Executive Engineer deem it to be necessary he may have an estimate prepared for consideration. Corrugated iron roof would obviously be preferable to glass but the reasons for the Executive Engineer suggesting the latter require to be explained

Signed R. H. B.
Comm'r and
President

From

The Executive Engineer
Coorg Division

To

The President of the
Mercara Municipal Board

Dated 3rd March 1883

No 615
283

No docket No 352 of 8th ultimo and the improvement of the open stone well below the Infirmary shop.

I respectfully have the honor to inform that the repair and improvement of the

the well in question is a large matter than was at first anticipated.

Level sections and other information are required before any definite reply can be given.

The matter will be taken in hand as soon as possible

I signed J. Fred Sharp
Ex Engineer Board
Dr

"Copies"

Office Note.

Wilcox Bridge

In this office No 320 dated 24/8/82 I wrote to Ch: Cameron. It was stated that Eng: Cusp had been ordered to prepare plans and Estimates for the bridge and that on receipt of full information from the Engr as further steps would be made but that if the bridge should suffer any injury there would be nothing to prevent its being rendered again efficient at cost of Rs 20.

Under No 1082/208 dated 27/9/82 the offg. Ch: Cameron remarked that the issue of any order regarding the encroachment of the bridge was not necessary

and that of the Budget
allotment of Rs 800
was not used it
would lapse in the
ordinary course

Cairn No 491 Dtd 26/8/82
forwarded a Sanjatcon D
Project was forwarded
to Ex. Engr under this
Office No 880 Dtd 19/3/83
for report on the suitability
of said project.

Improvement of pasturage
on the Meadows Ga-
zetted Road E

Cairn No 1220 Dtd 29/12/82
to Supdg Engr on subject
was forwd to Ex Engr
under No 76 Dtd 8/1/83
requesting him to give
early allotment so that
the same may be completed as well
as the road with a Report
and Est. so prepared
Supervisement.

Again a reminder
was sent under No 333

9/11/83 to Ex. Engr. on the subject.

Supply of Dynamite and Labor.

Com: reported in No 4307 9/12/83 to Supply Engr that Co: Engr refused to supply Dynamite and labor to project to blast so much rock that fell into his field. the E.E. was therefore directed to comply with the request of the farmer. under this Office No 2903 of 26/12/83 but after the Co: Engr. subsequently reported that the stone burners who were working on the road near the field had discontinued. farmer was informed under No 4268 of 7/11/83 that the Engr would supply the needful quantity of Dynamite

to purpose that if the
Comm could make his
own arrangements as
for as labor was
concerned.

Municipal Matters

Ord. No 870 & 3830 & 30 of 11/19/81
was sent to Comm
copy of which to Eq.
pointing out that he
had no power to decide
whether or not he had
anything to do with
Municipal matters and
that it was his duty
to attend the Council
meeting and give his
advice adding that he
had committed no
breach and that
it was intended that in
future he would always give
his opinion &c.
Comm was asked to file
copy of ord no to be under
Ch with the agreement under-
standing of the business
brought to the Committee

Docket No 49 Col Beadle's
Report with Estimate
for Improvement of
Mississippi River

Reg'd No 32081-9

(General Ser'al No 28.)

1881.82

From The Office Executive Engineer
Eno. Division

To The President of the
Mississippi River Commission

Dated 13th June 1881

Despatched 16 June 1881

Received 17

Enclosures No. Two

General No. 1369 | 1881.
No. 402

Nos 1 & 2 & 49 with
enclosures transmitted
Estimates prepared
by the Col Beadle in of
Mississippi Report forwarded
to this Office for disposal.

Has the honor to request
to

In reply has the honor to
point out that the
Detail term in Log
has been used of which
the rough estimate had
been by the Col Beadle
has sent to this "for
disposal". As the Mississippi
has no professional Engineer
Officer and no Surveyor
at his disposal it cannot
be expected that he
can do more than give
a rough idea of his
Requirements and these
probable cost. It is left
to the Mississippi Commission
of the project and prepare
the necessary plans and
estimates for submission

to be informed what he means by the term "disposal."

The only proper way to dispose of such rubbish as these enclosures is to put them into the waste paper basket: they are not documents at all, but merely a means by which the Rochester wishes apparently to get a quantity of money into his own hands, for expenditure as he may think best. The Municipal President does not in any way express his approval of these estimates nor indeed that there is any necessity for the works, or that any orders have been given in the matter.

Undersigned certainly will not have anything to do with such Estimates unless properly checked on the ground, & these now submitted are too indefinite to admit of any such check.

The preparation of Estimates & carrying out of works requiring professional knowledge, by a man utterly ignorant of such matters, is preposterous.

Enclosures returned

Fred Thorp

6/1/36. Ag Executive Engineer Coorg Dn

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams

†Not for Foreign Telegrams

No Dated

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S 5
MGIPC—S1—155(Genl)MTP—(M 1033—2-7-34—50,000 Pads

Pigho 322
13 4 84

Coorg Public Works Department.

No. 11

From,

The Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

To, The Secy Engineer
of Coorg

Dated 9th April 1883.

Despatched

Received

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the orders of the Chief Commr the following case, in which I feel that I have been grossly and unwarrantably insulted by Col H Hill Commissioner of Coorg sitting as President of the Sanitary Committee appointed by the Chief Commr (vide your Office No 258 dated 14th February 1883) to examine & report ...

8/4

the state of the Palace at Alexandria -

2. In accordance with these orders the Committee assembled on two occasions to examine the buildings lately occupied by the Military, and Col Kirk as President drew up a Report, which he sent to Surgeon Dr. Robinson and myself as members of the Committee to sign.

3. Finding in this Report certain matters in which we did not coincide in opinion with the President he requested him to call a meeting to discuss the Report - This meeting assembled on Friday last 6th instant in the Commissioners' Court room -

This is during a separation minute which Surgeon Robinson & Lieut Stevens agreed that should be attached to Report.

4. The Report had been discussed and amended as far as the last three paras - these having reference

reference solely, to the Government quarters — occupied by the Commissioner himself, I suggested their omission, as beyond the scope of the enquiry as appointed by the Chief Command.

5. Col Hill then used some very violent language to the effect that I always tried to counteract anything that he might attempt to do for the public good, and that I prevented him doing his duty to God as a public servant — I was at this time perusing the Chief Comm[r]'s orders begging to construe them in the way that he wished, and sitting within arms' length of him — He shouted at the top of his voice "Have you not any eyes? Use them will you, see that!" and struck the paper so violently

[illegible] Commissioner's Office
[illegible] Received and Recorded
[illegible] Registry C.C Burmah.
No 810 of 4/9/81.
3530

as to nearly tear it from my hand.

6. I then remarked that as my reading of the Chief Comm[r]'s orders differed from his, the matter should be referred for orders, but that I declined to sign the report before us unless under protest to these parties. He asked me to sign under protest and I consented.

7. He then became very violent again, reiterating much of what he had said before adding "Why cannot we work together as officers & gentlemen - Also "that an Officer should be a gentleman and that if he is not a Gentleman he should not be an Officer". This is verbatim.

8. I then suggested an adjournment of the meeting to which Col Bell replied "I shall do nothing of the sort."

9. I said, "then you must excuse me, as I will not sit here to be spoken to as you are now speaking, and getting back up my hat."

10. He then shouted after me "State your objections and I will take them down in writing and send them to the Chief Commr". I turned back and said "I object altogether to your language and manner. If you can write that down and send it to the Chief Commissioner."

11. I then turned again to leave the room when Col Hill shouted after me in a most offensive manner. The following words are all that I noticed. "Yes! go away sir, go away" "unbearable impertinence" and finally "I desire that you will remain

never set foot in my house again." I bowed and left the room.

12. The above is to the best of my recollection and belief, a true statement of what occurred. I have delayed reporting the matter till now, because feeling so strongly as I do on the subject, I had been afraid of committing myself.

13. The whole occurred in the presence of Surgeon M Robinson and one of the writers of the Comdrs Office, while there were a lot of people at the door. I feel that I have been publicly insulted and that a public and official apology is due to me.

14. I much regret that has occurred, but cannot

Commd. feel that I am to blame in the matter. As a member of the Committee I expressed an opinion and stand by it.

15. Dr. Robinson will I believe fully corroborate all that I have written.

16. I shall feel obliged by your laying the matter before the Chief Commd. as soon as possible & instructing me his orders thereon.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Fred. Shaw
Executive Engineer
Cape Fear Division

9/4

Bangalore.
16th July 1883

Dear Wylie.

On 27/6/83, you sent me the case Hill v. Sharp. I now return it with a few remarks.

Post-Entering Hall's letter no. 4 of 7/4/83, to Secy. &c.

Para 1— Means that Sharp should leave Coorg

Para 2.— Not serious charge, but as far as Commissioner goes, it is established.

Para. 3.— Ad.

Para 4— Is established. The doctor's sworn Comm. is most proper and temperate. In Engr's reply is just the reverse. Sharp's language is more than unparliamentary and has no justification, as Hall's personal disposition in reply no. 166 substantiates the original report while Surgeon's Inspection Report of page 13 in December '82 denotes this more strongly "10 Bullets very bad"

In fact, Mr. Sharp records anything

Sinclair in deference from Hill and Colonial Secretary, as he might have done difficulties due to want of labour, bad climate &c

Para. 5 — May be amended.

Para 6 — May be amended. The Library Budget was fixed at Hills — he wanted to spend Rs 1200 and I said Rs 30 was enough. See printed Inspection Report, page 1 November 1882.

Slaughter Houses — Plan and estimate was received from Secy on 6/12/87 and returned with remarks on 28/12/87 —

Revised plan and estimate was sent by Ex Engr to the Commr on 24/4/88, and referred to Secy on 25/5/88 by Commr who wanted some further alterations. Great delay in this as in many other things, has taken place but Ex. Engr has not an efficient staff. Matter will now be speedily settled

Para 7 — To established. Paper marked C Mr Sharp's reply no 1369 dy 13/4/88 may be read. To me the whole letter seems unpertinent, insubordinate, and one that any Commr would be right in submitting to higher authority at once.

Para. 8. Need not be considered. If it may be accepted. That Ex. Engr has not time for the study or survey of such projects.

Para 9. As case stands, the Ex-Engr has not complied with a demand made from this office no 76 dy 8/1/83. Another case of arrears.

Para. 10. Is established. Sharp's reply no 301 dy 7/9/83, is wrong both in spirit and act. He will not go a foot out of his way to help Commr. and on this other occasion referred to by Hill. no. 810 dy 21/7/81, the Chief Commr. had to write officially to Sharp, telling him he was wrong and warning him to behave better.

Para. 11. To the climax. Hill evidently warning to the work and Sharp resenting or in exact words "refusing to allow" this, that, & the other. Hill pursuing all his grievances, is hounded into saying what he ought not to have said and Sharp with a Parthian shot, takes refuge in flight.

Now for Sharp's letter no 128 dy 7/4/83 to the Secy dy Engrs of Coorg

Para. 1. Sharp pronounces that he has been grossly and unwarrantably insulted but the amount of provocation is not clearly shown. Hill (para. 11) reports what he said.

Para 4 What Sharp defines "Suggested his omission" Hill, the President describes "he positively says he refused to allow notice to be taken"

Para. 5. Sharp admits that Hill accused him openly of trying "to circumvent any "thing he might attempt to do for the "public good" and that I procured him "doing his duty to Govt as a public "Servant" and also admits that — whilst Hill (the President) was addressing him, he (a Member) was reading papers before the Meeting. Thereon, Hill — apparently struck the papers in Sharp's hands.

Para. 6—16. May be read. a Member has always a right to sign under protest and even add — a Separate Minute to Proceedings, he also retains a right of after representation. but he is not called on to force his opinion nor has scarcely a right to leave the room until the President closes the

Proceedings.

The natural conclusion is that Hill
at the Inverting evidently lost his
temper and said something im-
proper which Sharp had undoubtedly
provoked him both prior to and at the
Inverting in not rendering full and
true account to his Superior, a man who
being directly responsible for the proper
administration of Pharmacy, is entitled
to demand it.

Gen D.O letter of 27/6/83, expresses
Sir James Gordon's desire that "both
Hill and Sharp should be told to with-
draw their letters" but as there may be
another explosion very shortly, I think
the letters should stand and be
answered officially.

I therefore enclose for Mr.
Ingall's approval, a draft reply to Sharp
but I am not at all sure that Sharp
will see that he is to blame for any
thing at that time with regard to
friction between the two individuals.

Perhaps, then, when we have done
with Sharp, Hill might be

informed that Sharp has been
written to & with a view to secure
better Conduct and that Chief Commr
thinks Hill should make suitable
apology for his action during
his absence

Yours very Sincerely
A Kelly

When anything is settled let me
have Sharp's letter back & if
you think I will — I will attend
when you see the Chief Commr.

A Kelly

18/7/83 Inspr Sharp concerning interview
with Chief Commr. Directed him to communicate
with Col Le Mesurier as to whether he
done in case of failure. Both the
letters to the Chief may issue as
one.

From No. 231 dy 23/7/83
830
Secy to Chief Commr.
Coorg

To.
T. Sharp Esqr.

Sir.

Your letter no. 128
dy 7/4/83. has been laid
before His Chief. Commr.
and I am desired to
reply as follows-

2. His Chief Commr.
observes with regret that
in His Correspondence
connected with this case,
there is clear evidence that
you have failed on more
than one occasion to
render full and hearty
assistance to the Commr
on duty work for the
welfare of the Province.
which a spirit of obstruction
and a tone of insubordination
pervades your official cor-
respondence with your

1678
1

decision.

3. I am directed to refer you to this office no 809/3829 dy. 21/9/81, wherein you were informed that it was your duty to render assistance generally in your professional capacity and that in refusing to perform a part of the duties thrown upon you by your official position, you committed a grave error and the same letter concluded with a hope that in future you would cheerfully give your advice and assistance

4. It is now seen that when the Commr. under his no 123 dy 30/8/81, addressed to you in a most proper manner, the bad state of the Siddapur Periyapatam Road, your reply no 1916 dy 31/8/81, repudiated the information & without

hesitation ——— termed
it "undeliberate false=
=hood." The Commr's
original report is sub=
stantiated by his sub=
sequent correspondence no. 166
dy 27/9/81. The state of
the road was notoriously
bad and the Supdg. Engr
himself fully 15 months
afterwards classed the con=
=dition of the same road
between Siddapur and
the frontier as "10 miles
very bad" (Inspection
Report, December 81, page 13)
Such language in official
correspondence cannot be
permitted more especially
when it is addressed by
a subordinate to a superior
and as independent ——
opinion has shown that
the Commr: was right and
you were wrong, the Chief
Commr: desires that you
should immediately ——
cancel your letter no 1916
dy 31/8/81. and at the same

time apologise to the Commr: for having sent it.

5. Again in no 437 dy 11/12/83 the Commr: in a most proper & manner — asked for your assistance in a small matter, regarding some dynamite on a petition from one Hadath Soobrah- your reply no 301 dy 7/12/83 clearly shows that you have no conception of the in no intention of assisting the Commr: yourself nor do you intend that your subordinates should. Such action on your part, if so maintained, is directly opposed to the instructions conveyed to you in this office no 802/3829 dy 21/7/81, and shows that your advice and assistance is no difficult to obtain now as it was 2 years ago —

6. The Chief Commr had occasion in reviewing the D Pw operations in Coorg under no 47/126 dy 18/1/83, to

observes "that the reports describe a condition which is far from satisfactory" and at the same time acknowledges the difficulties that had to be encountered; but these difficulties must be overcome and the main thoroughfares must be maintained in a condition fit and traffickable for wheeled traffic at all seasons of the year and no such result can possibly be attained unless accord exists between you and the Chief Civil officer of the District

7. As regards your complaint that you had "been grossly and unwarrantably insulted" by the Commr: at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee, the Chief Commissioner addresses the Commr: but I am to point out that you have

without doubt, per=
=sistently provoked the
commr both by your
letters and action during
a period of some years.

8 In conclusion, I am
requested to explain to
you clearly that if a
visible change is not
quickly effected both in
the tone of your correspondence
and in your relations with
the Chief Civil officers of the
District, the Chief Commr
will be under the necessity
of suspending you pending
your removal elsewhere

I have &c

H Wells

Secy to Chief Commr
Coorg. &c &c

No 696
C 263

Dated 27th Jany 1883

To the Comrs of Convy

Sir

Your letter No 4 of the 7th April last to the address of the Secy to the C.C. P.W.D. has been laid before Mr Lyall, and I am directed by him to inform you that it has received his fullest attention.

2. The charges which you bring against Mr Shark, spreading as they do over a considerable period, are of a very grave nature, and have called forth the severest censure of the Offg C.C.

Each of the subjects mentioned by you having been [illegible]

Juinons and orders
on each sent to Mr. Sharp
through Lieut: Colonel
Le Messurier.

3. Mr. Sharp has
further been informed
that if a change is not
quickly apparent both
in the tone of his correspondence,
and in his relations with the
Son as Chief Civil Officer
of Coorg, the C.C. will
be under the necessity
of suspending him; &
he has been directed to
cancel his letter No
1916 Dy. 31st Augt 1881,
and at the same time
to apologize to you for
having sent it.

4. The C.C. however
desires me to point out
that he having regard to the

accounts of work ~~that~~
Mr. Sharp has to perform,
as well as the many
difficulties connected
with it, and that he
has no assistant to
help him in carrying
it out, he ~~[illegible]~~ trusts you
will be very careful in
the demands you
make upon him,
giving careful consideration
not only to the propriety
of your demands but
also to the fact that
there may be more
important work
with prior claims.

5. When Mr.
Sharp apologizes to you
for the tone of his letters,
as the CC has called
upon him to do, [illegible]
in all things he [illegible]
Monroe in [illegible]

Apologize for the
language which you
admit you used towards
Mr Sharp at the meeting which was held
on the Sanitation of the
Palace Buildings in
the Mercara Fort on
the 6th April 1883 -

1883

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg

To

The Comm.r of Coorg.

Dated 27th July 1883

Despatched 28th ——

Received

Enclosure No. —

General No. 696 / C. No. 263 } 1883. 84

Relative to the misunderstanding between Col. Hill & Mr. Sharp, Ex. Engineer

11675

Mercara
14th Aug 1883.

My dear Mr Meddemmen

Will you kindly see the Enclosed
& advise me how to act.

On receipt of your "wire" "Selling"
that I had to apologise & tell
thought it right with a view of
settling the matter to dispose of
from the C. C's order & after what
I considered a fuller & more
which should not be satisfactory to me.
The owner is not satisfied with the

consequent correspondence shews
I do not consider any further apology
due from myself to him; nor does it
appear to me that the C.C's letter to
me demands it. I have made what
the C.C. seems to think a sufficient
apology & I dont see that I should go
further to fulfil his pleasure. He sees
that the bowers that we are in is
partour, & we want to make us "Kow
tow" to him like the niggers do.

If the C.C. orders me to make
further apology I must do so but
I think that the letter that I have
already received more than meets the
requirements of the case. I can

the least shall write one such to the Corps if I am C.C. But for
my wife & family, but it would seem humiliation to me, & very
unprofessional.

After the letter which he received from the C.C. I think
that I will shew very bad taste, & the old adage, we should
that appreciation is not [illegible] [illegible] "how
much kangaroo tail soup he ordered to change travellers
for" seems to me certainly applicable for 3 hours.

If you consider that a fair demand upon me? I think.
I should not. Please let me know the place, or that he should

1883

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commr.
of Coorg

To

The Comm^r of Coorg

Dated 27th July 1883

Despatched 28th —

Received

Enclosure 1

General No. 696
C. No. 263 } 18

Relative to the misunderstanding between Col Hill & Mr Sharp, Ex Engineer

W 11/7/83

1883

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commr.
of Coorg

To

The Commr. of Coorg.

Dated 27th July 1883

Despatched 28th

Received

Enclosure

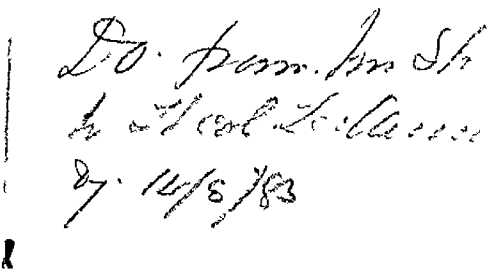
General No. 696

C. No. 263

Relative to the misunderstanding between Col. Hill & Mr. Sharp, Ex Engineer.

Vf 11/75

VI



My dear Mr Lyall

I have brought to you over some papers regarding the Hill — Shark quarrel.

It is perhaps a little unfortunate that in Lee's letter to Shark there is only an order for him to apologize to Hill for one letter. Although the tenor of Lee's letter would lead any man in his right mind to apologize for all the letters mentioned therein, & for his conduct towards the Court for the last couple of years.

It is such an apology that Hill naturally expected. The one Sharp has written is rather more of an insult than an apology.

Sharpe did not intend [illegible]

[illegible] ...s, he ought to have withdrawn that letter & tendered an apology, should he [illegible] ...f', and generally for any misconstructions or misapprehensions in other letters. [illegible]

[illegible] ...ter is unsatisfactory to Court. It does not [illegible] ...ther apology [illegible] ...letter [illegible] ...ness.

[illegible]

understands the relative position of Officers, or subordination of any kind. This a letter in fact which runs so clear shows the rabid proving spirit of the time. Col Le Compte's reply is wise & kind, but I have seen him this morning and told him that until he sends Sharp a disapproving apology (which meets with your approval) and which he must ask Sharp to publish & submit to Col. Hill no real result will come of letters or orders. I also said that Stanyarn Sharp's letter should be answered & so and not privately.

But as these suggestions will be considered good, and I will see him today

to get Sharp to put the matter on its degradation & in apologizing for under stand. Upon no mind Senior as Col Hill the apology is ordered, apologize.

Yours

the case before you -
if you approve he will
write the draft apology
for your inspection, &
till I presume attach
his enclosed letter to
Sharpe accordingly.

Yours sincerely
H. Hyde

18/8/13

O.O. VIII

O.O

19/8/83

My Dear Knapp -

I have rec.d y.r O.O of 14/8/83 asking me to read 4 enclosures (herewith returned) & then to advise you how to act -

My "Mentor" as you term it is a severe official reprimand from high authority recorded in this office against you for all time -

Mr Whatway has given dungeon from C.C. orders & offered a fuller apology?

Pray read the C.C.'s letter No 231 of 23/7/83 again & having read it can you candidly say that you think y.r No 1766 of 27/7/83 to Ld: L: is an apology in any sense of the word -

I think not for written

Dispatched from Mysore by me on 22/8/83

Nelly

of screening yourself
behind the L.C orders &
restricting your apology
to a single expression – for
myself without doubt in
asking to mark how the
particular letter have
apologised specially for it
& generally for any in-
subordinate or uncourteous
expression in other letters

Your D.O however
shows very plainly that
the severe official reprimand
from the L.C has not had
the slightest effect on you
& that you are as far
as ever from being loyal either
to Col: Hill or to any one
of us here –

It is simply impossible
for Col: Hill to do his
part in the way of an
apology, in reply to the
advance now made by
you in such a half hearted

& in sincere way —

You must be fully aware that there is no degradation whatever in apologising for rudeness but often so much your senior as Col. Hill is. A most may would have been only too glad of the opportunity offered by some ~~them~~ them for so doing in the fullest manner Your letter being O.O.C. opening such a grave matter has been placed before the C.C and as you don't seem capable of spontaneously offering an apology such as is due to Col. Hill under the circumstances — I send you a draft which you are to copy & sign and send to Col. Hill officially — The draft is as follows —

From the Secr: Engr.
To the Commr Corps.

Sir – I have the honor to
ackl: the receipt of your
letter No. 264 of 9/8/83
favoring me with a copy
of letter No. 696 of 27/7/83 from
the Secy C. C to your address
and in return I beg to enclose
a copy of letter No. 231 of 23/7/83
from the Secy C.C to me on
the same subject

2 This letter deals with the
several instances on which
you have had occasion to
complain of my conduct
towards you in the exercise
of your official duties

3 – As I now desire to
apologise to you in the fullest
way for all my past short-
comings I hope in the
first place you will allow
me to withdraw my letters
No. 1766 of 27/7/83 & No. 186
of 4/8/83 and at the same
time permit me to cancel
my letter No. 1916 of 31/8/83
on the assurance that

I am truly sorry that I should ever have been led in writing a Law grateful of the opportunity offered to me of apologising for the use of such an expression to my official superior —

Secondly I now beg to apologise to you fully for the insubordinate & uncourteous tone of my letters to you on the various occasions as set forth in the above quoted letter No 231 of 23/7/83 —

Finally I desire to assure you that in future I will render you as far as I am able full & hearty assistance in your work for the welfare of the Province —

I have the honor
&c
Sd J. Sharpe

Chief Constable

Bhea from you direct
that you have sent
the [illegible] as stated
in Thornton's despatch
of 14th inst. for explanation -
& I hope that your
good sense will keep
you out of trouble for
the future.

[illegible]

Letter seen and
approved by C.C.
20. 8. 83.

H. Wylie

20/8/83.

VIII 1883/84

COORG PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

No. 331 R. No. 777

From

The Executive Engineer, 6/9/83.
Coorg.

To

The Superintending Engineer,
Coorg.

Dated 24th August 1883

Despatched 3.8.83

Rec'd 6/9

Enclosure. No.

Subject.

With reference to P.W.D. Secretary's letter No. 231/520 dated 23rd July 1883, has the honour to forward for information a copy of letter No. 2023/1015 dated 24th August 1883 addressed to the Commissioner &c.

Rec'd 6/9/83

Yesterday copy of [illegible] Mr Sharp [illegible] Executive Engineer [illegible] Secretary to Govt [illegible]

Coorg Public Works Department.

No. 2023 / 1854

From,

The Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

To,

The Commissioner
of Coorg

Dated 24th August 1853

Despatched

Received

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

3. As I now desire to apologise to you in the fullest manner for all my past short comings, I hope in the first place you will allow me to withdraw my letter No 1766 of 29th July 1883 and No 1867 of 4th August 1883 and at the same time permit me to cancel my letter No 1916 of 31st August 1883 on the assurance that I am truly sorry I should have been led into writing it and am grateful for the opportunity offered to me of Apologising for the use of such an expression to my Official Superior. Secondly. I now beg to apologise to you fully for the insubordinate and uncourteous tone of my letters to you on the various occasions as set forth in the above quoted letter No. 231/830 of 23rd July 1883.

Finally. I desire to assure you that in future I will render you as far as I am able, faithful and hearty assistance in your work for the welfare of the Province.

I have &c.

(Sd) Ed. C. Baker

Secretary to Government

Chief Engineer

Ed. C. B.

Coorg Commissioner's Office

No. 436/201 Dated 7 September 59

From The Commissioner
of Coorg.

To

The Secretary to Chief Commissr
of Coorg
Bangalore

Sir

With reference to your letter dated 27 July 1883. No. 696/263. forwarding orders on my No. 4 of the 7 April 1883, & the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner on the Department, Public Works complaining of Mr Sharpe's conduct towards me, I have the honor to report that Mr Sharpe has apologized for his conduct.

2 As directed in para 6 of your letter quoted above, I beg to submit copy of my letter dated 7 instant. No. 2015 addressed to Mr Sharpe apologizing for [illegible]

which I moved at the meeting which was held on the examination of the Palace Buildings.

3 With reference to the remarks passed in para 4 of the letter under reply I may be permitted to express a hope that the establishment under Mr Sharpe may shortly be so far strengthened as to admit of his paying prompt attention to the requisitions made by me for the repair of Buildings and for the preparation of irrigation projects which are still unattended to.

I have the honor to be &c

Sgnd) W Hall.

Coming Engineer

Coorg Commissioners Office

No 285 - Dated 7th September 1883

From

The Commissioner of Coorg

To

F. Sharpe Esquire

Exe. Engr Coorg &c

Mercara

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2033-1015 of the 24th August 1883 apologizing to me for non-attention to several references made by me in my official capacity and for the obscure-tion
-ness language in which certain of your com-
-munications have been couched, and to inform you that I accept your apology with satisfaction, and reciprocate the wish that our official relations may in future be such as to promote harmony and conduce to the ready performance of all duties in connection with works required for the welfare of the
dia
country

country and the interests of Government.—

2 I regret that at the meeting of the Sanitary Committee held in April last and the heat of the argument I made use of language stronger than the occasion demanded. I desire specially to apologize for having said to you that I was sorry that officers who evidently did not know how to act as gentlemen, should hold their present positions or words to that effect.—

I have &c

(Sgd) N. Hill.

Commissioner

Copy

sgd) N. Hill

Commr.

1883/84

No. 1X

From The Commissioner of Coorg

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commr of C. Bangalore

Dated 7 September 83

No. 436/201

Forwards copy of a letter addressed to Mr Sharpe requesting for the language used towards him at the said meeting held on 6th Sept

P. No. 902.
8/13/9/83.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

No. 1188 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Simla. 4th September 1883

Sir,

I am directed to request that the papers connected with entry No 3, in the abstract of your Proceedings for the month of July 1883, relative to the dispute between the Commissioner of Coorg and the Executive Engineer Coorg Division, may be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obdt. Servant,

G H Hoare

Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India

No. 1417/83.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Simla 29 October 1883

Sir,

In reply to your Secretary's letter No. 342/1170 dated 8 Instant, I am directed to return with thanks the correspondence relative to the dispute between the Commissioner of Coorg and the Executive Engineer of the Coorg Division as enumerated therein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obdt Servant,

G Walker

Documents accompanying Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India

Collectors T to IX as enumerated in letter replied to

FOR ORDERS.

To

The Chief Commissioner,

No 2

Please see D.O. of 26/3/83

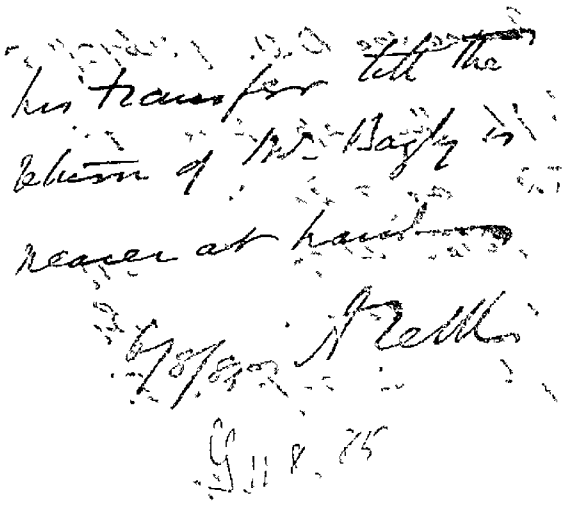
My further report may be
taken as given in
my letter 321 of 1/7/85 to Genl. Supt.
" 322 " " Genl. Supt.
my private letter Insp.ns note 15 June 85

His attendance most
unfavorable to Exec: Supt.

Two months ago I ordered
Mr Sharp to remain in Ber-
-ara till his Office arrears
were worked off. Much
has been done, but much
remains to be done -

My opinion is that Mr.
Sharp must be more closely
watched & made to bring
up all his own arrears
and clear all the muddle
he has made -

There is no need to
root The Guardian of



Yo

P. B. Lyall Esq.

L. C. & 25/3/85.

In connection with -t
-ces of Mr. Bayly for
L. P. W., informing tha
-ther report would be
(after inspecting Lon
regards Mr. Sha

25/3/85

Dear Dean M Legal -

[illegible]

of 24/3/85 re papers.

M Bagley [illegible] complete [illegible]
[illegible] - the second [illegible] - Nothing
need be done at present because in 2 months I
will [illegible] in fairly detailed recommen
[illegible]

In the meantime [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2/6

Col. A. Le. Messurier

D. O. 26/3/85.

Stating that the repo
promised by Col. Le Me
in D O 25/3/85, may
forwarded to him, if
Sharp we have no o
tion to a transfer

Bangalore 12-8-85

My dear Sharp-

Please let me hear what is being done in Padinalkhad as the work is important and desired by the Commissioner —

Also let me know when the question of Marbins minor compensation will be settled — The Commissioner reports that you have not settled it under the plea "That I do not allow you to leave your station" I do not think you want to run your head against a wall but from all I can see you seem to be doing it very completely and with every desire to help you and to enable you to remain in Coorg. I tell you plainly that the ultimate control of your actions is rapidly passing from my hands into that of others (higher authority) Exceptions they say prove a rule and I shall in such a case as Marbins close to your own door and at desire of the Commr, this reference should have been settled in the first place at

My dear Sharp -
Please let me hear what is being done in Padinalkhad as the work is important & desired by the Commr
Also let me know when the question of Marbins minor compensation will be settled — The Commissioner reports that you have not settled it under the plea "That I do not allow you to leave your station" —
I do not think you want to run your head against a wall but from all I can see you seem to be doing it very completely and with every desire to help you and to enable you to remain in Coorg. I tell you plainly that the ultimate control of your actions is rapidly passing

office work and in the 2nd.
as I have provided a certain
amount in budget for your
T.A. ~~&~~
At same time the arrears
which you were to wipe off
at head Qrs are being accom-
-plished very slowly — I am
sending you officially Emi an-
swered References and list of
arrears —

Yours sincerely,
J. A. Leitenberger

Old Records

File No. 65

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Commissioner of Mysore

Proclamation dated the 21st January 1836 regarding the appointment of Lt.Col.Sir Mark Cubbon as ----- for the affairs of Coorg.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97 — Green)
MFP—215S&P—(M 245)—21-6 14—30,000

Table of contents. P.65 of O.R.

Proclamation dated the 21st January 1836 regarding the appointment of Lt.Col.Sir Mark Cubbon as Commissioner of Mysore for the affairs of Coorg.

(No. 1.)

To Lieut.t C. J. Le Harcq
Supt.t of Coorg

Sir,

Col. Mac.t No. 1. I have the honor to
[redacted] you
intimation of my
appointment by the
Right Hon.ble the Governor
Gen.l of India in Council
to be the Commissr.r
for Coorg, which I have received
No. 6. from Lieut.t Col.l C. J. Fraser
the Civil charge of that
Territory from the 1st inst.t
inst.t. I have to request
that you will give
publicity throughout
the Country to the
Proclamation herewith
forwarded.

21st Jan.y 1834.

Proclamation

To the Dewans, Soobadars, Native Officers, Ryots & to all other persons whatsoever residing in the Coorg Territory. Be it known

that the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Lt. Colonel C. McCubbon, Asst. Comr. for the Govt. of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, to be also Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg, in succession to Lt. Colonel L. C. Fraser appointed

to

the Resident at the
Courts of Savanore
& Cochin—

All Orders there
that may be hereaf
ter issued by the said
Commissioners are to
be strictly obeyed

By order
(Signed) H. Clarke
Offg Secy to the
Commrs for Conc

Dated 21st January 1836

Old Records.

File No. 66

19 .

2

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Companies

Assumption by companies or associations of the title of 'Limited' without any legal right to the title.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-31—30,000.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce No.657, dated the 9th May 1885 regarding assumption by Companies or Associations, of the title of 'Limited' without any legal right to the title.

No. 657.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.
Miscellaneous.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th May 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{286}{\text{VII-215 2}}$, dated 5th March 1885, addressed to the Home Department, pointing out the absence of any provision in the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882), which would prevent Companies assuming the title of "Limited" without a legal right to such title.

2. I am to observe that by Section 4 of the Act, the formation of any Trading Company, partnership, or Association consisting of more than 20 members is prohibited unless it is registered. In the case of smaller Associations, which are not bound to register themselves, the danger to the general public would be inconsiderable. The shares would not be ordinarily quoted in the market and purchased by strangers. All transactions regarding them would take place in a comparatively small circle, where their actual position would be likely to be clearly understood; and if any person should be imposed upon, he would have his remedy under the general law.

3. Under these circumstances, the Government of India does not consider it necessary to resort to special legislation. It will be sufficient to warn the Managers of any Association which calls itself a "Company Limited," without being entitled to that description, that they are exposing themselves to serious consequences, civil and criminal.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. O'CONOR,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COPY forwarded for information to the other Local Governments and Administrations.

By order,

J E O'Conor

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

233

L. 53.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.
Miscellaneous.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

„ OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

No. 657. Jud. A.C.

Dated Simla, the 9th May 1885.

Received 19th

No. 378/198 C. Dated 23rd ...

...hue upon exp...
...forwarded to the ...
Commr. of Coo... y...
information.

Byrne to

Asst. Sec'y
Secretary

19/5
21/5/85

States that no special legislation is required ... prevent the assumption, by Companies or A... ciations, of the title of "Limited," without ... legal right to the title; but that it will ... sufficient to warn the Managers of such C... panies that they are exposing themselves ... serious consequences, civil and criminal.

J.

Govt. C. D Press, Simla.—No 132 C. F.—9-5-85.—175.

Old Records.
File No. 67

19 .

3
Collection No.

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Appointment of ----arrangements for his duties- Preparation of annual report relating to accounts and appropriation audit.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).
MFP—215S& P—(M-245)—21-6 34—30,000

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce resolution No.792, dated the 6th May 1884 regarding appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General and arrangements for his duties.

No. 792.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 6th May 1884.

Read—

Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 46, dated 27th January 1881, directing that the Comptroller General be requested to prepare annually a report comparing the accounts of the last year with the Budget of that year and with the accounts of the preceding year, with explanations of any important variations, and requesting an expression of the views of the Government of India regarding the expediency of delegating the duty of making an appropriation audit to the Comptroller General or to another officer free from all administrative functions.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1900, dated 22nd July 1881, declaring that the offices and accounts of the Controllers of Military Accounts, of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, and of the Comptroller to the Post Office will be open to the inspection of the Comptroller General and his inspecting officers.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 249 (Financial), dated 1st October 1881, replying to that portion of the Secretary of State's Despatch of 27th January 1881 which dealt with the question of establishing in India an independent appropriation audit to supplement the departmental audit.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 103, dated 23rd March 1882, replying to the Despatch from the Government of India, dated 1st October 1881.

Despatch from the Government of India, No. 278, dated 8th September 1882, containing the final proposals of the Government of India on the subject of an annual appropriation audit.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 401, dated 21st December 1882, conveying his approval of the recommendations made by the Government of India in the Despatch No. 278, dated 8th September 1882, above quoted.

RESOLUTION.—The question of the expediency of establishing in India an independent appropriation audit to supplement the existing departmental audit, was raised by the Committee appointed in 1880, by the Secretary of State for India, to inquire into the system of military account and estimate in India. This question was connected rather with the general system of accounts in India than with that of the military accounts; but as the matter had come to the notice of the Committee, they submitted recommendations on the subject to the Secretary of State. The Committee were not unanimous in opinion, but the recommendation made in the body of their report was to the effect that the appropriation audit should be made by the Comptroller General.

As a complete audit in detail of every charge against the vouchers was effected by the local and departmental account officers, and as abstract statements of the results of this departmental audit were submitted month by month to the Comptroller General, the Committee were of opinion that the Comptroller General should carry out the appropriation audit from the materials thus supplied to him, and that he should be required to submit an annual comparison and report to the Governor General in Council.

In reply to the objection that by reason of his being entrusted with certain executive and administrative functions the Comptroller General could not be regarded as an altogether independent auditor, it was observed that, owing to the circumstances of the country, the Comptroller General did not, like the Auditor General in England, audit the accounts with vouchers, but could only exercise the functions of appropriation auditor by reviewing the results after examination of the materials received from his Sub-Accountants, and for this purpose it was considered that the office of Comptroller General, as at that time established, was sufficiently independent.

2. In forwarding the report of the Committee to the Government of India, the Secretary of State requested that the Comptroller General should be instructed to prepare annually a report comparing the accounts of each year with the estimates for that year and with the accounts of the preceding year, with explanations of any important variations; the report to be considered by the Government of India and forwarded with such remarks as might seem necessary to the Secretary of State for India. At the same time the Secretary of State requested an expression of the opinion of the Government of India regarding the expediency of delegating the duty of conducting the appropriation Audit to the Comptroller General, or to another officer free from all administrative functions.

The recommendations which were made in the first instance by the Government of India involved the appointment of a separate and independent Auditor General with a staff of subordinate auditors at a total cost of rather more than one and a half lakhs of rupees per annum. On further consideration, however, doubts were felt regarding the applicability to India of the principle which regulates the appointment of an Auditor General in England. In the United Kingdom the supplies are annually voted by Parliament, which exercises a very jealous control over the Executive Government in the disposal of those supplies, and requires that an officer, independent of the Executive Government, shall report to it whether the law has been in all cases observed, and the moneys distributed according to the intention of the House of Commons. In India the case is different, as the allotment of supplies is made by the Governor General in Council, and it is, primarily, for his satisfaction that an appropriation audit is needed, in order that he may have brought before him in a clear and precise manner any deviations which have occurred in the expenditure of the year from the original intentions of the budget. It was evident that this object could be attained without the appointment of an officer independent of the Government of India, and without incurring the considerable expenditure involved in the appointment of a separate officer; as the report was to be made to, and for the information of, the Governor General in Council, there was no object to be gained by the appointment of an officer who would be wholly independent of the Government of India.

3. On reconsideration of the whole subject, and with reference to the wishes of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India finally recommended, and the Secretary of State sanctioned, the following arrangements:—

I.—The appropriation audit should be made by the Comptroller General, who, in order to give due prominence to his special duties of audit, should be designated Comptroller and Auditor General.

II.—The Comptroller General should be relieved of the executive work which he performed in his capacity of Accountant General in respect of the treasuries classed under "India."

III.—The Comptroller General should be authorised to undertake a test audit in any of the offices of Account and Audit under the Government of India whenever he deemed it desirable to do so.

IV.—An addition should be made to the staff of the Comptroller General to enable him to carry out the above duties.

V.—The various Accountants General (including those of the Military and Public Works Departments) or heads of Departments of audit and account should be required to submit annually an appropriation

audit report to the Auditor General, who would compile his report from the materials supplied to him and forward it to the Government of India.

4. In pursuance of these arrangements, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to formally appoint the Comptroller General to be Comptroller and Auditor General, and to direct that each Accountant General, including in the term the Military and Public Works Accountants General, and each head of a separate Audit Department, shall prepare and forward to the Comptroller and Auditor General each year an appropriation audit report of the Province or Department of which he compiles the accounts.

Two officers have already been appointed to class I of the enrolled list of the Financial Department, of whom one, under the title of Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, will have charge of the duties connected with the treasuries immediately under the Government of India, the examination and audit of the daily cash transactions of the Government with the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, the accounts and expenditure by offices and establishments serving directly under the Government of India, and the accounts of interest of the public debt.

The second of these officers, under the title of Deputy Auditor General, and the former Inspector of Local Accounts who will now receive the same title of Deputy Auditor General, will be employed on the duties of test audit and inspection.

5. The offices and accounts of the Controllers of Military Accounts (including their Examiners), of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts (including Telegraph), and of the Comptroller to the Post Office, have already been declared to be open to the inspection of the Comptroller General and his inspecting officers, and similar authority is now delegated to the Auditor General and his staff. The Comptroller and Auditor General, in person or by his Deputies, is not merely entitled to inspect the offices and accounts in question, but also to make a test audit of so much of the accounts of any office as he may consider necessary: and the auditing or inspecting officer is entitled to enter any branch of the office, to call for any documents, and to ask for any information he may require for the purposes of his audit or inspection, and it will be the duty of the heads of all departments to supply such information, and to afford every reasonable facility for making a test audit.

The arrangements indicated in these last paragraphs have in fact already been brought into operation, and the offices of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, and of the Accountant General, Madras, have already been audited.

6. The following duties will remain with the Comptroller and Auditor General, in addition to his general duty of supervising and directing the work of the Civil Accountants General and Comptrollers:—

(1) Compilation of the Central Accounts, both monthly and yearly.

(2) Compilation of estimates and comparison of current facts therewith.

(3) Appropriation audit.

(4) Audit and inspection of all offices of Account.

(5) Management of the Paper Currency Department.

(6) Control of *personnel* of Civil Department of Account.

(7) Resource—that is, the providing of money both by increasing the balances as a whole, and by transferring them to the points whence they are required.

(8) Management of the Public Debt, now including Stock Notes.

(9) Accounts of the District Savings Banks.

(10) Adjustment of accounts of Guaranteed Railways.

(11) Account with London and with the Colonies.

(12) Management of Reserve Treasuries and of the Bank balances.

(13) Central accounts and custody of securities held in trust by Government officers.

(14) General direction of coinage and mint operations.

(15) Verification of deposit, advance, and other debt balances.

(16) Collection of mutual accounts of accounting officers.

(17) Audit of such accounts as Administrator General's and other Law Officers', and Emigration Agencies of Colonies.

(18) The Accounts of the Forest Department.

(19) Examination of accounts of Service Funds.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, the several Accountants General and Comptrollers, the Military Department and the Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. Finlay

H. Huber *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Old Records.
File No. 68

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Completion Report

Revised form of ----for periodical repairs.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.—Green)

MFP—216S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Public Works Department resolution No.30-42B, dated the 25th January 1883 forwarding for opinion a proposal from the Punjab Government for simplyfying the form of Completion report for periodical repairs.

Nos. 30—42 B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
Buildings.

Fort William, January 25, 1883.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Beluchistan.
The Inspector General of Military Works.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for favor of opinion in regard to the change proposed.

[By order,]

Chief Commissioner of Coorg

G. F. L. Marshall

Major, R. E.,

to the Govt. of India.

No. 2214, dated 17th May 1881.

From—Major E. Harvey, R. E., Exe. Engr., Peshawar Provincial Division,

To—Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

"With reference to the numerous letters received on this subject, I have the honor to request that you will obtain a ruling that no completion reports are required for annual repairs, except in those cases where special permission is given to hold an estimate in force into the following financial year. In all other cases of annual repairs, the March work voucher gives, as a matter of course, all the information that can possibly be required."

No. 2890, dated 21st May 1881.

Memo. from—Colonel C. M. Browne, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle,

To—Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Letter No. 2214, dated 17th May 1881, from the Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division.

Has the honor to forward, for the favor of an expression of his views, a copy of the letter quoted above, being a proposal by the Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division, that to lessen the clerical work, a completion report, in the detailed form, showing quantities of work executed, be not required in the case of periodical repairs executed within the official year.

2. A considerable saving of clerical work will result if this suggestion is acted on, but of course it will be still requisite to obtain from the departmental officer concerned a simple certificate that the repairs carried out, to his buildings, have been properly executed.

No. 1982 G, dated 9th July 1881.

From— R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab,

To—Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2890, dated the 21st May 1881, forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer of the Peshawar Division, regarding the discontinuance of completion reports for annual repairs. In reply I beg to state that personally I am in favor of the proposal, and that from an accounts point of view, there appears to be no objection to it as the duties of any Office, as defined in Code Chapter IX, 33, are merely to verify and transmit them to you for final record, but as the submission of these reports has been prescribed by the Government of India, *vide* Government of India Circular No. 94 of 1878, and Public Works Code XI, 10, it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of that Government to the proposal.

No. 4499, dated 25th July 1881.

From—Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle,

To—Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P. W. Dept.

"COMPLETION REPORT REGARDING PERIODICAL REPAIRS."

REFERENCE.

Letter No. 2214, dated 17th May 1881, from Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division.

I have the honor to submit for information and orders, copies of the correspondence detailed in the margin, respecting the desirability of abolishing detailed completion reports for annual repairs, a completion certificate being simply taken in such instance.

Executive Engineer, Peshawar Provincial Division, No. 2214, dated 17th May 1881.
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, No. 2890, dated 21st May 1881.
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, No. 1982 G, dated 9th July 1881.

2. The point has been raised by Major Harvey in the letter quoted in the heading and his proposal, as reducing useless clerical work, seems well worthy of adoption.

3. All the information given in such completion reports has already been recorded in the work voucher, and excesses in rates and quantities duly brought under notice in the audit notes.

4. As a considerable number of these returns have to be framed annually in each Division, sensible relief will follow by this simplification, and you will observe from the accompanying letter No. 1982 G, dated 9th current, from the Examiner of the Province, that he is in favor of the change.

5. Should this opinion be concurred in by Government, I beg that the matter may be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

No. 4519, dated 13th August 1881.

From—Major-Genl. C. Pollard, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab, P. W. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am desired to forward, for the favorable consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, No. 4199, dated 25th July 1881, and enclosures, pointing out the desirability of abolishing the present detailed completion reports for annual repairs and substituting a simple completion certificate for them.

2. The proposed change in procedure commends itself to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor as being calculated to reduce unnecessary clerical labor in Divisional Offices, and I am accordingly to recommend that it be adopted.

No. 7833, dated 4th November 1882.

From—Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle,

To—Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P. W. Dept.

REFERENCE.

Secretary's Memorandum No. 4940, dated 7th September 1881, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, and enclosures.

Referring to correspondence accompanying your Memorandum above quoted, and in compliance with the instructions therein given, I have the honor herewith to forward the sample return of completion certificate for the periodical repairs (detailed marginally) in Forms Nos. 108 and 108A, and at present used. The simplification of these returns has been recommended in this Office No. 4499, dated 15th July 1881, to which I again solicit reference.

Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, No 1108, dated 24th February 1882, and accompanying work vouchers and completion reports for annual repairs to jail buildings at Rawalpindi.
Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division, Memorandum No. 80A, dated 8th February 1882, and completion report for periodical repairs therein detailed
N. B.—In all these completion reports of the Peshawar Division, the last half sheet of Form No. 108 A has not been forwarded by Executive Engineer.

2. I also enclose a sample form of a simple completion report on a half sheet proposed to be substituted for periodical repairs in lieu of the existing Forms Nos. 108 and 108 A.

3. Attached to each sample of the existing form of completion report for periodical repairs will be found a copy of the last work voucher for the repairs in question, and it will be noticed on examining both work vouchers and completion reports No. 108 that the mass of useless figures in the last mentioned return is a mere transcript of similar information in the first mentioned return, which information is useless to the departmental officers concerned, and has long before been furnished to the Account Officer.

No. 6866, dated 14th December 1882.

From—Major-Genl. C. Pollard, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab, P. W. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In continuation of this Office No. 6577, dated 10th December 1881, I have the honor to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the sample form of completion certificate proposed by the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, to be substituted for the existing forms of completion report for periodical repairs.

A copy of Superintending Engineer's forwarding letter No. 7833 of the 4th ultimo, with its original enclosures, is herewith forwarded.

FORM PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION IN PLACE OF FORMS Nos. 108 AND 108A.

COMPLETION REPORT FOR PERIODICAL REPAIRS.

Name of repair.

Forwarded to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, ——————, for verification as this Office No. ——————, dated ——————.

Executive Engineer,

—————— Division.

Transmitted to Superintending Engineer, —————— Circle, duly verified as this Office No. ——————, dated ——————.

Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Proposed Public Works Department Form No. 108 B (half sheet) for periodical repairs.

COMPLETION REPORT.

Name of repairs.

Amount of estimate

and authority sanctioning—

Expenditure.

Difference.

Date of commencement.

Date of completion.

Name of Engineers or Subordinates by whom supervised.

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE.

Certified that the above-mentioned repairs are considered to have been satisfactorily executed.

Locality.

Date

Commanding or

Departmental Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMEN

CIVIL WORKS.
Buildings.

To

Nos. 30—42 B.

Dated January 25, 1883.

Received 8/2

Forwards for opinion a proposal from Punjab Government for simplifying the f form of Completion Report for periodical re

No. 31, P W. D. Press—25-1-83—2(

Old Records.
File No. 69

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Contracts

Increased powers of Superintending Engineers to accept--

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6 34—30,000

Government of India, Public Works Department resolution No.101B, dated the 21st February 1884 regarding increased powers of Superintending Engineers to accept contracts.

Regd No. 229

D 473/84.

No. 101 B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, February 21, 1884.

Increased powers of Superintending Engineers to accept contracts.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 443 B., dated 3rd November 1883.

Letter No. 3712 W., dated 27th December 1883, from the Government of Madras, P. W. Dept.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the power of Superintending Engineers to accept contracts under Public Works Code, Chapter VIII, para. 7, may, at the discretion of the Local Government or Head of the Administration under which they are serving, be increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000.

2. All contracts over Rs. 5,000 should, as provided for in Code, Chapter VIII, para. 8, be reported to the Chief Engineer as soon as accepted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Military Department, for communication to the Inspector General of Military Works.

Also to the Military Department for the purpose indicated.

D. B. Hendley

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To,
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.

To

No. 101 B.

Dated February 21, 1884.

Received

Increased powers to Superintending Engineers to accept contracts.

No. 262, P. W. D. Press—21-2-84—250.

CONTD IN
NEXT ROLL

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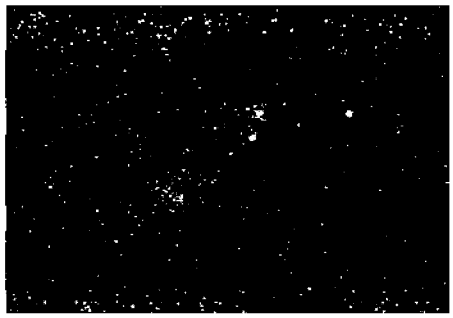
Local galaxy group

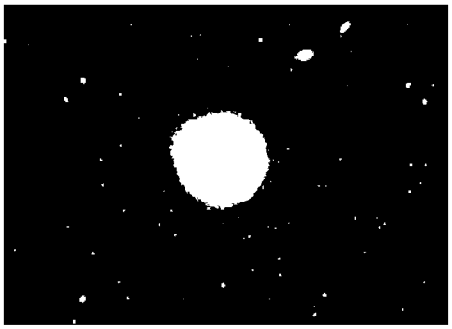
The majority of galaxies[1] form groups held together by gravity. Some groups are really gargantuan in size, e.g., groups in Virgo and Berenice's Hair constellations feature thousands of galaxies stretched over some 20 million light years. Smaller galaxy groups do exist, an example is our own galaxy – the Milky Way. This group, called Local Group, comprises some 30 galaxies stretched over some 5 million light years. The most famous galaxies of the Local Group are Milky Way, Andromeda, and M33 galaxy in the Triangulum constellation. The groups themselves form less thick groups, called supergroups. The latter are the greatest objects in the Universe, stretched over hundreds of millions of light years. The Local Group is a part of the Local Supergroup, the center of which is located in the group in Virgo constellation.

Facts & figures

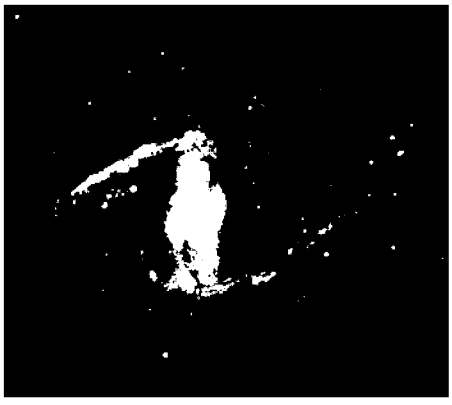
Galaxy name	Distance (light years)	Diameter (light years)	Luminance (millions of Suns)	Type
Milky Way	0	100 000	15 000	Spiral
Greater Magellanic Cloud	170 000	30 000	2 000	Irregular Spiral
Lesser Magellanic Cloud	190 000	20 000	500	Irregular
Draco	300 000	3 000	0,1	Elliptical
Carina	300 000	3 000	0,01	Elliptical
Sculptor	300 000	6 000	1	Elliptical
Sextans	300 000	3 000	0,01	Elliptical
Ursa Minor	300 000	2 000	0,1	Elliptical
Fornax	500 000	6 000	12	Elliptical
Leo I	600 000	2 000	0,6	Elliptical
Leo II	600 000	2 000	0,4	Elliptical
NGC 6822	1 800 000	15 000	90	Irregular
WLM	2 000 000	6 000	90	Irregular
Andromeda	2 200 000	150 000	40 000	Spiral
Andromeda I	2 200 000	5 000	1	Elliptical
Andromeda II	2 200 000	5 000	1	Elliptical
Andromeda III	2 200 000	5 000	1	Elliptical
M32	2 200 000	5 000	130	Elliptical
NGC 147	2 200 000	8 000	50	Elliptical
NGC 185	2 200 000	8 000	60	Elliptical
NGC 205	2 200 000	11 000	160	Elliptical
M33	2 400 000	40 000	5 000	Spiral
DDO 210	3 000 000	5 000	2	Irregular
Pisces	3 000 000	2 000	0,6	Irregular
GR 8	4 000 000	1 500	2	Irregular
Sagittarius	4 000 000	4 000	1	Irregular
Pegasus	5 000 000	7 000	20	Irregular
Leo A	5 000 000	7 000	20	Irregular



[1]***Irregular galaxies***
The galaxies that have no regular form are called "irregular". An example is the Lesser Magellanic Cloud. The irregular galaxies are very small, much less than the Milky Way, yet they contain great amounts of gas from which new stars are formed. The Lesser Magellanic Cloud is among the nearest to the Milky Way, it can be seen in the Southern Hemisphere.



Elliptical galaxies
Elliptical galaxies are very few in number in the Local Group, and are only poorly visible. An example is the M87 galaxy from the Virgo Group. It is a big ball made of more than a thousand billion old red stars and a few novas. The stars always move in the same direction in an elliptical galaxy.

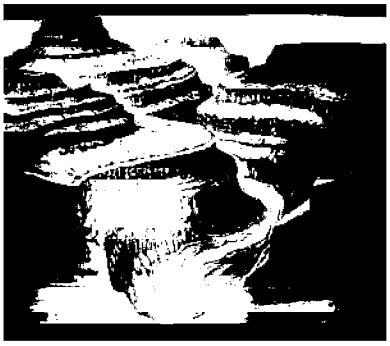


Crossed spiral galaxies
NGC1365, part of the Fornax group, is a spiral galaxy with a short "bridge" comprised of older stars. The ends of bridge feature arms. Such spiral is called a bridge. The bridge rotates as if it were a solid body, however, it is made from millions of separate stars. It is possible that the Milky Way is also such a galaxy.

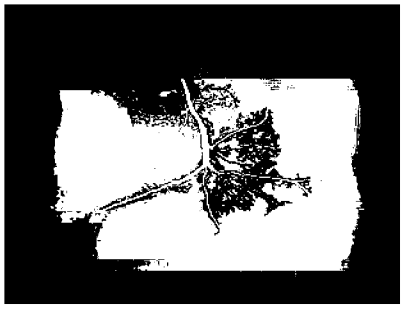
Planet Earth

Each planet of the Solar system is unique in its own right, yet Earth has a whole set of really unique features. First, it is the only active planet – the earthquakes and volcano eruptions constantly change its appearance. Second, it is the only planet that boasts vast resources of liquid water: it's too hot for that on Venus and too cold on Mars. The Earth's atmosphere is also very unlike any other planet's gaseous shells. Earth neighbors' atmospheres consist mainly of carbon dioxide, while the Earth's contains great amounts of oxygen and nitrogen, which form shield from the most dangerous components of solar radiation. The Earth's atmosphere also protects the planet from meteorites. More so, it is this unique combination of constantly changing land surface, oceans and aerial shield that made it possible for another unique phenomenon – Life – to exist on Earth.

Our planet photographed from "Apollo - 17". You can notice the big ice polar cap in Antarctica.



Grand Canyon: the stream cut through the layers of soft sandstone and limestone in Arizona (USA) into a gigantic valley.
The maximum depth is 1,9 km.



Mississippi Delta: the river Mississippi collects a great amount of sediments along its long run and then drops them in the Gulf of Mexico. This slow river leaves these sediments in the mouth, thus creating areas of new land that didn't exist before.

Seasons

Each 24 hours the Earth completes a full revolution around its axis, which is inclined by 23.5° to the vertical. This inclination is the reason why the seasons change on the Earth as it rotates around the Sun.

Structure

The central part of Earth is a metal core; it's very hot – some 4000°C, and it's surrounded by a shell of liquid iron that creates the magnetic field of Earth. Outer layers form the mantle made up of rocky substances, over which are lighter substances that form the crust. The atmosphere is made of nitrogen (77%), oxygen (21%), and a mixture of water vapor and other gases.

Magnetic bubble

The rotation of Earth around its axis generates forceful electrical currents in the iron core of the planet and this creates the magnetic field. This field forms a giant "bubble" in the near-Earth space called the "magnetosphere". Magnetosphere protects Earth from the solar wind – a flow of charged particles emitted by the Sun. These particles are trapped by the magnetic field in two huge rings – Van Allen's belts. When spacecrafts travel through the Van Allen's belts, the electrical equipment of the former may suffer malfunction caused by these particles.

Clashing Continents

The Earth crust is made from parts called plates, which float on its surface driven by the flows in the liquid mantle. The continents lie on these plates, and so their location is subject to constant change. Some 200 million years ago, all the dry land on Earth was a single continent called Pangea by the scientists, which further split into the continents we know now. The lava rises by millimeters around the mountain ridges located on the ocean floor, and moves the continents apart. When the continents clash, as they do around the shores of the Pacific, the Earth's surface swells up and mountain ridges rise up; if the plates go down into the mantle, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. This process, called plate tectonics, constantly changes the Earth's appearance.

Carved by water

Many things on Earth are carved by wind, yet even more – by water. The sea waves battle with shores and create high cliffs and steep slopes. The rivers carve their beds and cut wonderful valleys on Earth, like the Grand Canyon. The glaciers level the mountains. Yet the water may also create dry land: slow rivers, like Mississippi, create sediments in mouths.

FACTS AND FIGURES	
Diameter	12 756 km
Mean distance from Sun	149 600 000 km
Orbital speed	29,79 km/sec
Orbital period	365,26 days
Day (from sunrise to sunrise)	24 hours
Average density	5,52
Temperature at surface	-70° -+55°C

Weather in mountains

The higher you are in the mountains, the lesser atmosphere pressure, the faster winds, and the colder air you find. Air pressure on the summit of Everest drops down to 300 mbar, the speed of the wind rises to 320 km/h, and the temperature is about -70°C. Even if you take lower mountains, the winds encountered there are still much stronger than those in valleys. Many mountain peaks are always covered with snow and ice. The altitude at which the eternal snow is first encountered is called the snow line. The mountains form a natural barrier for winds and clouds, so the air goes up and down passing above the mountain peaks. When the airflows rise from the windward slope of a mountain, the low mountain peaks become covered with fog and rain.

CLOUDS AND SNOW

The peaks of mountain ridges bathe in the sun, while the valleys and lower mountains lie under clouds. The only clouds surrounding the high peaks are small clusters of ice clouds, while the air is clean and dry. Notwithstanding the brightly shining sun, it's very cold up there, as the sun rays that could warm us are reflected back in the atmosphere by the snow. Around the equator, only the highest mountains, those higher than 5000 meters, are covered by the eternal snow. The nearer one gets to the poles, the lower the snowline gets.

Many meteorological stations are located at the summits of high mountains; they register the atmospheric events as they occur at the high altitude. It's quite tough to work there. The summit of the Mount Washington (NH, USA) is usually covered by a thick fog, the wind speed is often more than 160 km/h, while the temperature may drop below -30°C.

Even when the weather is warm, the mountain summits are damp and covered with fog, especially if the damp air flows are around. For example, the mountains on islands in Pacific, like the Tahiti mountains depicted on the photo, are one of the dampest locations on Earth.

HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS

Here the winds are very strong and it's always cold, even on a sunny day. The wind is always stronger at the summit than in valleys. A partial explanation to this is that the force of the wind rises with the altitude. Another reason is the fact that the wind doesn't pass the mountain on the side but rather over its summit, which also adds to the wind speed.

PRESSURE AT THE SUMMIT

Blaise Pascal, a famous French scientist, proved the Torricelli's discovery of the atmosphere's weight in 1648. Pascal postulated that if the atmosphere has weight, then the pressure must be lower at a mountain's summit than at its base, as the amount of air above the measurement point is less at the summit and so it weighs less. Pascal's guess proved to be correct: the level of mercury in the barometer dropped when the scientist climbed the mountain, signifying that the air pressure also dropped.

MOUNTAINS AND RAIN

When a flow of damp air hits mountain ridges, it rises and goes over them. But, during the rise, the temperature of the flow drops, so the water contained in it condenses into clouds. Hence, only a small amount of rain is produced by the upper clouds, but this rain feeds the lower clouds with water and so they produce torrents that pour on the summits. The mountains sometimes rip the warm atmospheric fronts. A high amount of showers may pour from cold fronts, so that the clouds on the other side of the ridge disperse. Therefore, it usually rains only on the windward slope of a ridge, while the leeward slope is rather dry.

Local galaxy group

The majority of galaxies[1] form groups held together by gravity. Some groups are really gargantuan in size, e.g., groups in Virgo and Berenice's Hair constellations feature thousands of galaxies stretched over some 20 million light years. Smaller galaxy groups do exist, an example is our own galaxy – the Milky Way. This group, called Local Group, comprises some 30 galaxies stretched over some 5 million light years. The most famous galaxies of the Local Group are Milky Way, Andromeda, and M33 galaxy in the Triangulum constellation. The groups themselves form less thick groups, called supergroups. The latter are the greatest objects in the Universe, stretched over hundreds of millions of light years. The Local Group is a part of the Local Supergroup, the center of which is located in the group in Virgo constellation.

Facts & figures

Galaxy name	Distance (light years)	Diameter (light years)	Luminance (millions of Suns)	Type
Milky Way	0	100 000	15 000	Spiral
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Sextans	300 000	3 000	0,01	Elliptical
Ursa Minor	300 000	2 000	0,1	Elliptical
Fornax	500 000	6 000	12	Elliptical
Leo I	600 000	2 000	0,6	Elliptical
Leo II	600 000	2 000	0,4	Elliptical
NGC 6822	1 800 000	15 000	90	Irregular
WLM	2 000 000	6 000	90	Irregular
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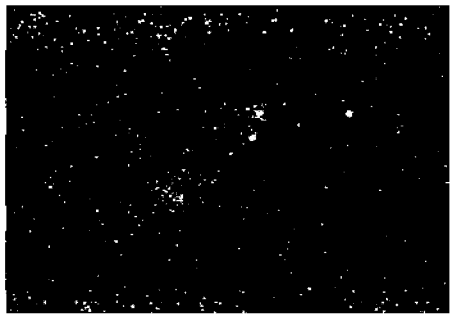
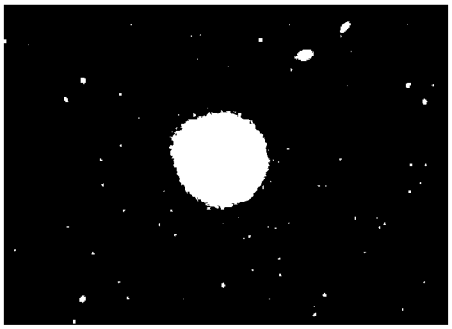
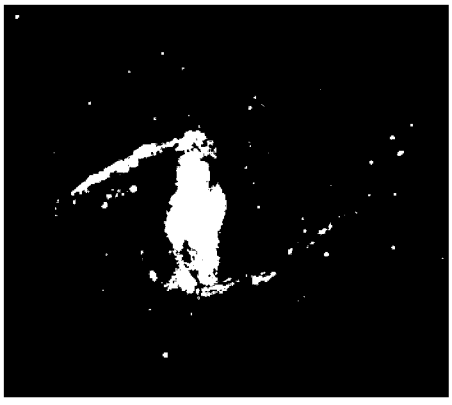
Andromeda II	2 200 000	5 000	1	Elliptical
Andromeda III	2 200 000	5 000	1	Elliptical
M32	2 200 000	5 000	130	Elliptical
NGC 147	2 200 000	8 000	50	Elliptical
NGC 185	2 200 000	8 000	60	Elliptical
NGC 205	2 200 000	11 000	160	Elliptical
M33	2 400 000	40 000	5 000	Spiral
DDO 210	3 000 000	5 000	2	Irregular
Pisces	3 000 000	2 000	0,6	Irregular
GR 8	4 000 000	1 500	2	Irregular
Sagittarius	4 000 000	4 000	1	Irregular
Pegasus	5 000 000	7 000	20	Irregular
Leo A	5 000 000	7 000	20	Irregular



[1]***Irregular galaxies***
The galaxies that have no regular form are called "irregular". An example is the Lesser Magellanic Cloud. The irregular galaxies are very small, much less than the Milky Way, yet they contain great amounts of gas from which new stars are formed. The Lesser Magellanic Cloud is among the nearest to the Milky Way, it can be seen in the Southern Hemisphere.



Elliptical galaxies
Elliptical galaxies are very few in number in the Local Group, and are only poorly visible. An example is the M87 galaxy from the Virgo Group. It is a big ball made of more than a thousand billion old red stars and a few novas. The stars always move in the same direction in an elliptical galaxy.

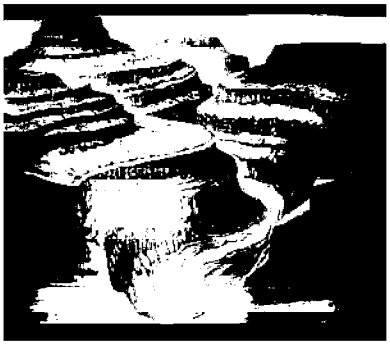


Crossed spiral galaxies
NGC1365, part of the Fornax group, is a spiral galaxy with a short "bridge" comprised of older stars. The ends of bridge feature arms. Such spiral is called a bridge. The bridge rotates as if it were a solid body, however, it is made from millions of separate stars. It is possible that the Milky Way is also such a galaxy.

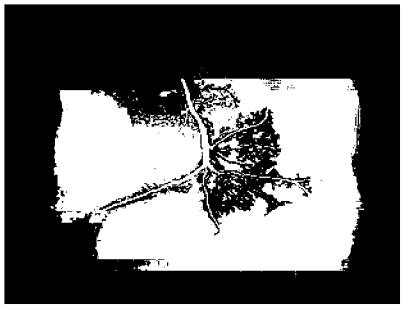
Planet Earth

Each planet of the Solar system is unique in its own right, yet Earth has a whole set of really unique features. First, it is the only active planet – the earthquakes and volcano eruptions constantly change its appearance. Second, it is the only planet that boasts vast resources of liquid water: it's too hot for that on Venus and too cold on Mars. The Earth's atmosphere is also very unlike any other planet's gaseous shells. Earth neighbors' atmospheres consist mainly of carbon dioxide, while the Earth's contains great amounts of oxygen and nitrogen, which form shield from the most dangerous components of solar radiation. The Earth's atmosphere also protects the planet from meteorites. More so, it is this unique combination of constantly changing land surface, oceans and aerial shield that made it possible for another unique phenomenon – Life – to exist on Earth.

Our planet photographed from "Apollo - 17". You can notice the big ice polar cap in Antarctica.



Grand Canyon: the stream cut through the layers of soft sandstone and limestone in Arizona (USA) into a gigantic valley.
The maximum depth is 1,9 km.



Mississippi Delta: the river Mississippi collects a great amount of sediments along its long run and then drops them in the Gulf of Mexico. This slow river leaves these sediments in the mouth, thus creating areas of new land that didn't exist before.

Seasons

Each 24 hours the Earth completes a full revolution around its axis, which is inclined by 23.5° to the vertical. This inclination is the reason why the seasons change on the Earth as it rotates around the Sun.

Structure

The central part of Earth is a metal core; it's very hot – some 4000°C, and it's surrounded by a shell of liquid iron that creates the magnetic field of Earth. Outer layers form the mantle made up of rocky substances, over which are lighter substances that form the crust. The atmosphere is made of nitrogen (77%), oxygen (21%), and a mixture of water vapor and other gases.

Magnetic bubble

The rotation of Earth around its axis generates forceful electrical currents in the iron core of the planet and this creates the magnetic field. This field forms a giant "bubble" in the near-Earth space called the "magnetosphere". Magnetosphere protects Earth from the solar wind – a flow of charged particles emitted by the Sun. These particles are trapped by the magnetic field in two huge rings – Van Allen's belts. When spacecrafts travel through the Van Allen's belts, the electrical equipment of the former may suffer malfunction caused by these particles.

Clashing Continents

The Earth crust is made from parts called plates, which float on its surface driven by the flows in the liquid mantle. The continents lie on these plates, and so their location is subject to constant change. Some 200 million years ago, all the dry land on Earth was a single continent called Pangea by the scientists, which further split into the continents we know now. The lava rises by millimeters around the mountain ridges located on the ocean floor, and moves the continents apart. When the continents clash, as they do around the shores of the Pacific, the Earth's surface swells up and mountain ridges rise up; if the plates go down into the mantle, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. This process, called plate tectonics, constantly changes the Earth's appearance.

Carved by water

Many things on Earth are carved by wind, yet even more – by water. The sea waves battle with shores and create high cliffs and steep slopes. The rivers carve their beds and cut wonderful valleys on Earth, like the Grand Canyon. The glaciers level the mountains. Yet the water may also create dry land: slow rivers, like Mississippi, create sediments in mouths.

FACTS AND FIGURES	
Diameter	12 756 km
Mean distance from Sun	149 600 000 km
Orbital speed	29,79 km/sec
Orbital period	365,26 days
Day (from sunrise to sunrise)	24 hours
Average density	5,52
Temperature at surface	-70° -+55°C

Weather in mountains

The higher you are in the mountains, the lesser atmosphere pressure, the faster winds, and the colder air you find. Air pressure on the summit of Everest drops down to 300 mbar, the speed of the wind rises to 320 km/h, and the temperature is about -70°C. Even if you take lower mountains, the winds encountered there are still much stronger than those in valleys. Many mountain peaks are always covered with snow and ice. The altitude at which the eternal snow is first encountered is called the snow line. The mountains form a natural barrier for winds and clouds, so the air goes up and down passing above the mountain peaks. When the airflows rise from the windward slope of a mountain, the low mountain peaks become covered with fog and rain.

CLOUDS AND SNOW

The peaks of mountain ridges bathe in the sun, while the valleys and lower mountains lie under clouds. The only clouds surrounding the high peaks are small clusters of ice clouds, while the air is clean and dry. Notwithstanding the brightly shining sun, it's very cold up there, as the sun rays that could warm us are reflected back in the atmosphere by the snow. Around the equator, only the highest mountains, those higher than 5000 meters, are covered by the eternal snow. The nearer one gets to the poles, the lower the snowline gets.

Many meteorological stations are located at the summits of high mountains; they register the atmospheric events as they occur at the high altitude. It's quite tough to work there. The summit of the Mount Washington (NH, USA) is usually covered by a thick fog, the wind speed is often more than 160 km/h, while the temperature may drop below -30°C.

Even when the weather is warm, the mountain summits are damp and covered with fog, especially if the damp air flows are around. For example, the mountains on islands in Pacific, like the Tahiti mountains depicted on the photo, are one of the dampest locations on Earth.

HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS

Here the winds are very strong and it's always cold, even on a sunny day. The wind is always stronger at the summit than in valleys. A partial explanation to this is that the force of the wind rises with the altitude. Another reason is the fact that the wind doesn't pass the mountain on the side but rather over its summit, which also adds to the wind speed.

PRESSURE AT THE SUMMIT

Blaise Pascal, a famous French scientist, proved the Torricelli's discovery of the atmosphere's weight in 1648. Pascal postulated that if the atmosphere has weight, then the pressure must be lower at a mountain's summit than at its base, as the amount of air above the measurement point is less at the summit and so it weighs less. Pascal's guess proved to be correct: the level of mercury in the barometer dropped when the scientist climbed the mountain, signifying that the air pressure also dropped.

MOUNTAINS AND RAIN

When a flow of damp air hits mountain ridges, it rises and goes over them. But, during the rise, the temperature of the flow drops, so the water contained in it condenses into clouds. Hence, only a small amount of rain is produced by the upper clouds, but this rain feeds the lower clouds with water and so they produce torrents that pour on the summits. The mountains sometimes rip the warm atmospheric fronts. A high amount of showers may pour from cold fronts, so that the clouds on the other side of the ridge disperse. Therefore, it usually rains only on the windward slope of a ridge, while the leeward slope is rather dry.